WESTERN RECORDER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

EXTRACTS FROM MY MEMORANDUM BOOK.—NO. III.

—— To-day several of the city bells have been ringing incessantly from morning till evening, in consequence of the news of the catholic emancipation. This measure seems to have been popular in Great-Britain, as well as in this country. Among its supporters were several distinguished names—Sir Walter Scott and Dr. Chalmers, of Scotland, Mr. Peel, of England, and the Rev. Mr. Cooke, of Dublin. The removal of the catholic disabilities is considered as a purely political measure—a sort of practical concession towards the establishment of equal rights and privileges. Perhaps this measure could not have been safely adopted at an earlier period; for in times past, "*the Faithful*" have not been famous for keeping good faith with Protestants.

—— Attended an exhibition of the deaf and dumb at the asylum. I arrived late, and was under the necessity of leaving before the exercises were over. Yet I saw enough to become deeply interested in this branch of charity. It was an affecting sight to witness a whole class of youth, whose countenances beamed with intelligence, not one of whom was ever to hear or speak a word during life. Their accuracy and facility of communicating thoughts by writing, were truly wonderful.

—— The —— theatre is brilliantly illuminated to-night. The object is to hear a female infidel preacher. A good place for such a purpose. One's morals must greatly need mending, if they can be mended by such a course of instructions.

—— Conversation is now busy on the result of a famous theological battle, between the man of "circumstances," and a certain gentleman of classical celebrity. The papers, with one consent, give the latter the credit of completely vanquishing the former! How is all this? Have all the infidel editors, too, become convinced of their former errors? O, no; but the sentiments of * * *.

—— The infidels of the present day are, on the one hand, a set of superficial, hot-headed levellers; and on the other, men of information, of whom it may be said in a special sense, much learning hath made them mad. The one class are feeding upon husks, that have long since been abandoned as empty and useless by the educated skeptic; the other, dissatisfied with that which former infidels have been compelled to abandon, are looking forward to new discoveries, in all the wisdom of restless enterprise. The former are the abettors of gross infidelity, somewhat after the atheistical school; the latter embracing some of the milder forms of deism, presume to call themselves Christians. They are real infidels, yet are ashamed of the character; and practically, their language to the Christian is—We will think and decide upon the doctrines as *nature* dictates; "only let us be called by thy name, to take away our reproach."

How soon will the infidel find out his mistake? If his eyes are not opened till he plunges into eternity, then he must "lie down in sorrow;" he must abide amidst the blackness of darkness forever! Would they but see in time; would they but receive the truth in its demonstration and power. But no; they hate it. They count it an abomination. They are *wiser* than the simple-hearted Christians. They "are the men." Others may pretend to what they please; but as for *them*, they have no cant, nor fanaticism, nor hypocrisy, about them. "The Lord shall have them in derision."

—— Yesterday, infidelity formed the theme of the forenoon's discourse in ——. The preacher commenced by telling his hearers, that when a child, he was instructed in the bible, the catechism, creed, &c. with no small measure of christian faithfulness; yet till he became seventeen years of age, he had never heard that any body on earth dared to call in question the truth of the bible. Is it not evident there was a great deficiency in the course of instruction pursued? The deficiency still exists no less than formerly. Education is never complete, so long as the instructed are not taught to *defend* the views they have received, as well as to believe them, and to act upon such a belief. Your's, &c.

ANOTHER PASSENGER.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—The remarks of "Consistency," in your last, upon the subject of "*catch-penny contributions*," have entirely met my mind. Most sincerely do I hope that the practice alluded to will be forever banished from the churches; and for one, I am determined to set my face against it, at least by example, wherever I go. Whatever apology there may have originally been for the introduction of such a practice, I am persuaded that no sufficient one can now be found for continuing it. People are willing to give as *real occasion* may demand; and there is no longer need of fishing for pennies, to aid in the *creation of a fund*. To say nothing of the inconsistency of a practice, which occasions a temporary suspension of the religious exercises, without sufficient reason; it is enough for me, that it subjects people who would not follow the multitude in doing evil, to many petty inconveniences; and this without really doing any good. Most cheerfully, therefore, Mr. Editor, shall you have my vote for the utter abolition of such a practice.

Your's, PHILO-CONSISTENCY.

PRESUMPTION OF SKEPTICAL MEN.

Extracts from a sermon preached at the meeting-house of the south parish, Andover, November, 1828, by EBENEZER PORTER, D.D. President of the Theological Seminary, Andover.

Jesting, so far as it is indulged by reasonable men, is always confined to subjects of little importance. The plague, that depopulates cities; the hurricane, that heaves the ocean into mountain billows; the volcano, that pours out its rivers of flame, are regarded, by the pious and the profane, with impressions, not of levity, but of majesty and awe. He that could feel the concussion of an earthquake, and hear the crash of falling domes and towers; or he that could look at the blazing crater of Etna, and feel merry, would not be thought a sane man; certainly not a man of good sense. What then must be thought of that man's understanding and heart, who can make the last judgment a topic of ridicule?

These cavilling unbelievers make the demand of Christians, "Where is the promise of his coming? For since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were, from the beginning of the creation." The sun rises and sets, the sea ebbs and flows, the seasons perform their circuits, as in ages past. How do we *know* that the end of the world, and the retribution of which you warn us, will ever prove a reality? Here it is assumed, as a practical principle, that our doubts concerning a revealed truth, authorise us to treat it with indifference; a principle that is utterly unreasonable, and that has proved the ruin of thousands. For he who merely doubts, or coldly admits the truth of christianity, and yet acts as if he knew it to be false, is chargeable with extreme presumption; because, in a case of such everlasting moment, a thousand doubts are not to be laid in the balance against a single *possibility* that it is true.

Is there any *absurdity* in the doctrine of an eternal retribution, as it has commonly been believed by Christians? Is it inconsistent with any established truths that come within the province of our understandings?

In the FIRST place, is it inconsistent with the *perfections of God?*

With *which* of his perfections is it inconsistent? Not with his *power;* for the same power that could *give* men existence, can certainly *uphold* that existence; and can render them happy or miserable, according to their character.

Not with his *wisdom;* for there is no conceivable motive that could induce an all wise God to create rational beings, barely to live, and act, and suffer, a few days on this earth, and then sink into eternal oblivion.

Not with his *justice;* for who can doubt the equity of his appointing "a day in which he will judge the world in *righteousness;* a day when "all that are in their graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation.

The present distributions of Providence, are by no means according to the characters of men. The wicked are often seen in great prosperity, and the righteous in poverty and sorrow. These unequal allotments have always been viewed, by reflecting men, as suggesting an argument in favour of a perfect and unalterable revolution hereafter.

In the SECOND place, is this doctrine inconsistent with the *constitution of the human mind?*

The soul of man is distinct from every thing which we know to be perishable.—Matter, however combined or modified, has no intelligence. The clock, with its curious and useful mechanism, is as void of reason, memory, or consciousness, as any other portion of brass or wood. That thought is distinct from matter, is indeed so plain a point, that it may seem needless to assert it gravely from the pulpit. But from this plain principle, an important conclusion follows. If the soul is something entirely distinct from the body, then it did not derive its thinking properties from its union to the body; and the *ceasing* of that union can have no tendency to destroy the existence or faculties of the soul. The body has no superiority to common dust, except that it is the temporary residence of an immortal spirit. When this spirit departs, the tenement of clay falls. But there is no reason whatever to conclude that the soul becomes extinct with the dissolution of the body.

Besides, the powers of the soul, when not obstructed by its connexion with the body, increase in strength. As man advances from infancy to maturity, his mental faculties expand, and become more and more vigorous. And there is no evidence that the decay and decrepitude of age result at all from the constitution of the mind, aside from its connexion with a decaying body. This suggests the sublime thought of an endless progress in the powers of the soul, when it is released from the clogs which here impede its advances. Who can tell to what extent these narrow faculties may be enlarged, at some unknown period hereafter; and consequently what a capacious vessel every human soul will become, to be filled with happiness or misery?

In the THIRD place, is this doctrine inconsistent with the stated *operations of Providence, or the analogy of the world?*

From this source, certainly, we derive no positive evidence of annihilation. We know of nothing which has ever existed, and has absolutely *ceased* to exist. Animals and vegetables die continually, to give life to others. The grass springs from the dust; the ox feeds upon the grass; man feeds upon the ox; worms feed upon the man, and these turn to dust again. The oak derives its nourishment from the ground, till it decays where it stood, and mingles with the dust again; or perhaps becomes part of a ship, and mingles with the dust of a distant continent. In this wonderful system of operation, the same matter changes its qualities, its mode of existence, its place, its appearance, but does not cease to be. Doubtless omnipotence may annihilate, as well as create; but the analogy of the external world furnishes no proof of annihilation. We see material bodies lose their forms, but not their *existence*. The death of plants in the winter, is succeeded by a sort of resurrection in the spring.

These remarks are not offered to *demonstrate* the doctrine of immortality, but to show that this doctrine cannot be proved to be *impossible* or *improbable*, by any arguments drawn from the general system of Providence. On the contrary, without any aid from the poet's fancy, the analogy of the world strongly intimates, that the human body, in some unknown but renovated form, will awake from the tomb, and be reunited to the soul, in a state of endless joy or suffering.

In the FOURTH place, is this doctrine repugnant to the best *feelings* of men, or the dictates of sound *reason?*

Sin may indeed render it the sad interest of some, not to survive the grave. But to all men, immortality is, in itself, desirable, and annihilation dreadful. This strong and universal propensity, is proof, at least, that there is nothing in the doctrine of a future life, repugnant to our *feelings*. Nor is it repugnant to *reason;* for it has in fact been generally believed, among all nations, barbarous as well as refined. Distinct traces of it are seen, mingled indeed with much absurdity, in their funeral rites; and in their systems of philosophy, and poetry, and legislation. That the worst of men have not been able to divest themselves of this common apprehension, is evident from their trepidation in disastrous events, and at the hour of death. Why was Belshazzar terrified at the sight of a *man's hand*, that came forth and wrote upon the wall of his palace? The monarch of Babylon, encompassed with guards, and ramparts, surely did not fear injury from men; nor could he read a word that was written. Why then did he tremble? Why did his face turn pale, and his knees smite together? It was the secret testimony of his own bosom, that a message from the invisible world, could import no good to a man of his character. It was *conscience*, stirring within him, and anticipating the award of a more dread tribunal. For the same reason did the Roman Governor tremble, as Paul reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come.

Among all those who have openly opposed the gospel, no one probably was ever found who could pretend to have studied it, with that impartiality and seriousness, which the subject demands. Few such men, indeed, can pretend to have studied it at all. And hence, at the approach of death, their scheme gives way under them. Conscience wakes from its slumber, at that honest hour, and from the same lips that ridiculed the faith of Christians, extorts a reluctant confession of its truth. Follow the man that trifled with religion, and ask him on his dying bed, did he *know*, in the season of profane levity, did he *know* that christianity is a fiction? Had he *certainty* of this? What has become of that certainty? Why does he tremble now, at the thoughts of an hereafter? Ah, he deluded himself with the show of argument, that will not bear the review of his own mind, in a season like this. He rejected the foundation, which God hath laid in Zion; and laid one for himself, that crumbles to atoms, the moment he looks into the grave.

The boldest infidelity is, at bottom, I say again, if it can be called a system at all, only a system of *uncertainty* and *darkness*. It rejects the gospel, but provides no substitute. It leaves the dying man without one ray of light, to console his heart, without one solid spot in the universe, on which to set his foot, or to rest his hopes.

Hence those dread misgivings, to which skeptical minds are subject, in moments of solemn reflection, which they cannot altogether escape. Byron, in all the loftiness of his pride, and all the hardihood of his unbelief, had many a secret apprehension that the bible, after all, is true. Hence his faith in omens, and the vacillations of his mind, from its admixture of credulity with infidelity.—The cloud that hung over his hereafter, rolled back upon him, with its dreary forebodings, as he stood and looked down the dark and fathomless abyss before him.

The Christian stands on firm ground. His faith rests immovably on the testimony of Him that cannot lie. What prudent man would forsake such ground, to stand on the basis of contingence and hypothesis, every vestige of which is swept from under him, by one short argument of a writer: "Place infinite happiness in one scale, against infinite misery in the other. If the *worst* that can happen to the believer, should he mistake, be the *best* that can happen to the unbeliever, should he be right; who, without madness, would run the venture? Who would wish to place himself within the *possibility* of infinite misery?"

But what shall we say of those who doubt on a lower scale; and treat religion with indifference, on account of occasional scruples concerning its truth? What shall we say of those who balance probabilities, on this subject, according to what they may happen to hear, for or against religion, or according to the numbers of those who embrace or reject it? We may say, they disregard the plainest principles of common prudence. In any concern of temporal magnitude, they would act more wisely. Perhaps there is some passage in the bible, which they have never seen explained to their satisfaction. Perhaps some preacher has advanced a sentiment, which they do not comprehend, or do not believe. Perhaps some professor of religion has acted unworthily. What then! What if a thousand things of this sort could be alledged? Is christianity therefore untrue, or unimportant? What if the majority of the world have neglected this religion? What if its professors and its ministers have been imperfect? What if scoffing tongues and scoffing pens have made light of it? In all this, is there any thing like demonstration of its falsehood? Yet, here immortal beings stand; stand, doubting, trifling, slumbering over this great subject; stand, perhaps, searching for objections, on the last trembling verge of a dread hereafter; while, according to the conviction of their own understandings, and the confession of their own lips, *all is at stake for eternity!*

From the Christian Mirror.

BIBLE SOCIETIES AND WAR.

It is a fact worthy of the admiring observation of believers, that when Europe was in the utmost confusion by war, then Bible Societies most remarkably flourished, in that quarter of the world. It was an illustrious fulfilment of that scripture, "Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee." In the year 1812, when Bonaparte had most of Europe under his sway, and was leading his myriads against Russia, and a most successful general, with the most powerful army the earth ever bore, was apparently ready to establish universal empire, then God stirred up the spirits of his people. The bible cause then received a new impulse in England. New societies were formed, and larger funds were collected, and more copies of the scriptures were issued. In 1811, the British and Foreign Bible Society issued 106,000 copies of bibles and testaments. In 1812, it issued 202,000; and in 1817, in one year and a quarter, it issued 352,000.

The Bible Society began in war, and flourished in war; and as the troubles of England increased, the zeal of her people in the cause of God advanced. While battles were raging, God was providing for the silent diffusion of those writings, which will subdue the ambition of rulers, the rage of soldiers, and the passions of the populace. I should not have thought of war, with all its abominations, as the most effectual means of giving existence & vigour to Bible Societies. But God's ways are above mine, and I may learn to confide in him; and I may believe the ark is safe, though its enemies have seemed to triumph, and have got it in their own hands. Many, like the Philistines, have experienced defeat, ruin and shame, while they have gloried in victory.

It is an interesting fact, that while the French were approaching Moscow, Dr. Patterson was there concerting measures with his friend Dr. Pinkerton, to establish a Bible Society for Russia. The gathering storm warned them away, and they left the city a little before the invader took possession of its smoking ruins. They repaired to Petersburg, and the noble Russian Bible Society was organised in the midst of arms. There is every appearance, that danger and deliverence prepared the minds of the rulers and the people to welcome and honour the word of God. That man of blood "meant not so, nor did his heart think so." America, our beloved country, had her troubles too—troubles we needlessly incurred; but God had wise designs in sending them. In these troubles arose our Societies for suppressing Vice, our Missionary Societies, and our Bible Societies. Amidst war, and want, and pestilence, they sprung to life, and they grew to strength. I will trust, then, and not be afraid. The wicked may rule; ambitious and covetous men may provoke nations to war; or other evils may arise; but the cause of God will prosper. It is a humbling reflection to the enemies of religion, that God uses *them* to scourge mankind, and to awaken them to religion, and to quicken their zeal; and when he has performed his whole work on Mount Zion, he will punish the fruit of the stout heart of every wicked man, even the most exalted and powerful. Let us study the history of our country and of Europe, as displayed in the wise and just providence of God. Let us look at the manner in which Bible Societies have originated, and have lived and flourished, and we shall see that these benevolent institutions are the care of the Lord of Hosts, and the King of Kings. B.

THE WEAVER-BOY & HIS MOTHER.

About twenty years ago, a lady near Dundee, was going to visit a poor woman in the town, when she was directed by mistake to the house of another person. On knocking at the door, she was desired by a low female voice, to come in.

She found a poor helpless women in bed, worn down by illness and in a sad state, owing to a paralytic stroke she had had five years before; during which time she had been confined to her bed quite helpless. The lady began to pity her; but was surprised to hear her say, that "she thought herself one of the happiest of mortals." The lady begged her to explain; on which the poor woman gave, in her simple language, the following account:—When very young she had been left a widow, with an only son, who was twelve years old when she was seized with the stroke. Till that time she had been able to maintain herself and son by spinning and other work; and also to pay a trifle for his learning. Since that heavy affliction, confined to her bed and deprived of the use of her limbs, she could do nothing for herself; and had no money to pay a nurse to wait upon her. Her little son, however, at this early age, trusting to the divine blessing, resolved to provide for her wants by the labour of his own hands; and thus lessen the distress of his poor mother. A neighbour now and then looked in upon her, to do her a kind turn, but her chief comfort and support were from the great affection and care of her son. He contrived to get such work in the factory as was suitable for one so young; and after cleaning and sweeping the room in which they lived—getting ready the breakfast, and making his mother comfortable for the day, he left her every morning with a smiling face, to attend to his work; and came back at night with his well earned pittance, to enjoy a cheerful meal with his beloved parent; and thus for the space of five years had maintained himself and mother. But this is not all. The widow could not read. She had, however, taken care that her child should be taught, when he was very young. He had read the holy scriptures; and not only read them, but had been led by the Spirit of God to delight in them; for he knew the truth as it is in Jesus. He wished very much that his dear mother should have the same pleasure and advantage which he enjoyed; and resolved to teach her to read. She became his willing and humble scholar; and in due time could read the bible very well. By these means she had found a stream of comfort, which she confessed had made her the happiest of women. It pleased the Almighty to open her heart by his Spirit, that like Lydia, she might attend to the things which are spoken; and with Mary to sit at her Saviour's feet, to hear his word. She added, that during her son's absence, it was her delight to meditate on the sacred volume; whose divine truths had filled her soul with humble hope, and holy joy; and afforded her that peace which the world can neither give nor take away. And the thought that this blessing had been conveyed to her by the means of her own son, excited those feelings which a parent's heart can alone know.

From the Boston Christian Register.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.

There is now living, within the limits of Massachusetts, an old man, formerly a justice of the peace, who several years ago went with his jug to a neighbouring store, for the purpose of obtaining ardent spirits, but was unexpectedly disappointed. The store-keeper refused to comply with his request. The justice enquired, "Why do you deny me? This is the first time: I have always had my liquor of you." The store-keeper answered, I will freely tell you my reason for refusing.

Three days ago I was at your house, and found your little grandson, about seven years old, very dangerously sick, and nigh unto death; he indeed died while I was present. You, the grandfather, and your son, the father, on this sorrowful occasion, were both drunk. I knew that you had the intoxicating liquor of me; my conscience reproached me severely; but unwilling to offend you, and coveting a little paltry gain, I did not at that time resolve that you should never have any more strong drink at my store. Yesterday, I went again to your house, for the purpose of attending the funeral of that pleasing and promising child, and again found you and your son both intoxicated with spirituous liquor, which had been procured at my store. I then resolved that you should have no more spirituous liquor of me, and this resolution I intend to keep inviolate.

The old man remained silent for a few minutes, and then said, "Your resolution, neighbour, meets my approbation. I also have resolved that I will never drink any more ardent spirits."

I have often made inquiry, and think I have good reason to believe that the old man has entirely reformed.

To prevent and suppress the prevalence and pernicious effects of intemperance, the vigourous exertions of all sober and benevolent persons, whatever may be their profession or occupation in life, are indispensibly requisite.

"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that puttest thy bottle to *him*, [directly or indirectly], and makest *him* drunken."

THE BIBLE.

A missionary now in Poland communicates the following deeply affecting anecdote:—

"Two women came, and wept bitterly for a bible. They would gladly sell something to obtain the price; but they had nothing. I could not harden my heart against such applicants; and I bought the bibles of K——, and presented them. A cooper from a neighbouring town came in the morning for a bible. I told him the price, and found him truly hungering for the bread of life.—After dinner he would come again. He came with his eyes red and weeping. For eight days he had been trying to sell enough at the fair to purchase a bible; but the market was so bad, that he could not procure money to pay his stand or stall rent, and the carriage of his ware. He had yet eaten and drunk nothing. It gave him, however, no concern to return without eating and drinking. But to go home without a bible—O, this would break his heart. His tears affected me. I advised him to go to Exin, and obtain what he could. He went weeping exceedingly. I followed him to the door, for the purpose of giving him some bread and beer. He threw his arms around my knees, sobbing aloud, and would not even look at what I offered him. I might keep it, and give him a bible instead of it. Bread for his mouth he had never begged, and he could cheerfully endure the want of it; but for bread for his soul he was not ashamed to beg. I readily gave him a bible, and money besides; and I thanked the Lord that he had given me the honour to feed such a hungry soul with the bread of life. I pressed the poor man to my bosom, who praised God with a loud voice, that his desires were satisfied in the possession of a bible.

THE GOSPEL.

"Now is the time," says an English journal, in commenting on emancipation, "for all dissenters, who profess to regard the New Testament as divine, to make vigourous efforts, either individually or collectively, to put every one of their countrymen in possession of a copy of the sacred record; to enable him, by elementary instruction, to examine its contents, and to direct his attention to it at an early period of life, as the law by which he will be finally judged." To this sentiment, Americans are now giving their practical assent, by spreading abroad, in hamlet and cell, the life-giving book of God. We hope this conduct will be enforced from our pulpits, and reiterated by our daily public journals, till every family has the precious treasure. And if any portions of our country have a population which cannot read, we hope our Missionary Societies will send amongst them bible readers, after the manner of instruction now adopted in Ireland. *Ch. Watchman.*

"MAKING A DIFFERENCE."—*Jude.*

The recent attempts, by our sabbath-honouring community, to obtain from Congress, by respectfully petitioning, a repeal of what they consider a sacrilegious law, seems to have struck a strange panic terror into the minds of many of our fellow-citizens, lest a *national religion*, armed with terrors of all sorts, calvinian, prelatical, and papal, beset with bulls, decretals, anathemas, racks, faggots, &c. should be forthwith imposed upon them. With all due deference to the discriminating powers of the alarmist, we would suggest a slight distinction between two things, easily confounded, where neither of them is much relished. A *national religion* is one thing; a *religious nation* is another. The former, in its ordinary acceptation, we sincerely deprecate and detest; the latter, in regard to our own country, is the object of our most fervent supplications. Nor have we ever been able to see the fairness of imputing to those who are diligently labouring to effect the one, the odium of secretly aiming to bring about the other.

GERMANY.

In this land, which was privileged to witness the first dawnings of that glorious reformation, whose blessed effects are now felt throughout the world, it is well known that skepticism and a false philosophy had almost choked every seed of evangelical piety. But it has ceased to be so now. The great and the learned, who were proud to boast of their opposition to the humiliating doctrines of the cross, are now ranging under the banner of truth.

TEMPERANCE.

ANOTHER STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Agreeably to previous notice, a convention of delegates assembled at the city of Hartford, Connecticut, on Wednesday the 27th ult.

The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hewit. A constitution was presented and accepted.

The Convention then proceeded to the choice of the following officers:—

Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. *President.*

Rev. T. C. Brownell, D. D. Hon. John Cotton Smith, LL. D. Hon. Roger M. Sherman, Eli Ives, M. D. Nehemiah Hubbard, Esq. William P. Green, Esq. Elisha Stearns, Esq. Gen. Stephen F. Palmer, *Vice-Presidents.*

Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D. Rev. Prof. C. A. Goodrich, Seth Terry, Esq. Rev. Benjamin M. Hill, Rev. Joel H. Linsley, Samuel J. Hitchcock, Esq. *Executive Committee.*

Rev. John Marsh, *Secretary.*

Francis Parsons, Esq. *Treasurer.*

At half past seven, the Convention proceeded to the Centre church, where a large and respectable assembly were convened. The meeting was opened by reading the minutes of the Convention, and by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Marsh. Addresses were made by Mr. M'Curdy, of Lyme, a member of the House of Representatives, and Rev. Mr. Hewit, general agent of the American Temperance Society. Mr. H. gave a history of alcohol or distilled spirit; traced it to an Arabian, who discovered it in the 8th century; but the Turk, perceiving its mischievous effects, cast it out to his christian dog. He shewed its destructive effects upon the animal constitution, and exhibited to view the alcohol mania, which had now for seventy years been raging in our country; its present extent; its waste of property, and time, and health, and life, and domestic peace, and moral sense, and conscience, and souls, until the heart sickened and groaned at his recitals. He then examined the morality of the traffic; a traffic pursued by multitudes of professedly holy men; a traffic, to use his own most powerful language, in "blood and damnation." We think no distiller, nor vender of ardent spirit, could look at the array of facts brought forward, and hear, as he must have heard in that assembly, of his accountableness to God, and continue any longer in his business, with a quiet conscience, in hope of a peaceful death and a happy eternity.—*Conn. Obs.*

UPPER-CANADA.

Judging from the many societies forming in different parts of the neighbouring states, we conclude the cause of temperance is rapidly gaining ground in that country. May *we* not also cherish the hope, that its beneficial influence will also extend to these provinces? We are inclined to think that public opinion is gaining in behalf of this all-important subject. We were informed, a short time since, by a friend from a neighbouring township, that he had had it in contemplation to erect a distillery, and had actually cut the timber and conveyed it to the spot designed for its location; and, if we mistake not, had procured some whiskey in Kingston, as an *assistant* at the raising bee; but that *conscience* had pursued him so closely, and used such persuasive arguments against his intended scheme, that he finally abandoned it, and instead of erecting a distillery, built a stable for his cattle with the timber.—*Kingston Gazette.*

NEW-YORK CITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the New-York city Temperance Society was held on Tuesday evening the 12th ult. at which interesting addresses were delivered. Amongst others, Dr. Beecher, and Mr. Maxwell, the city attorney, are mentioned as having made very interesting addresses.

Mr. Maxwell stated that there were yearly five thousand complaints made to the city police; consequently, ten thousand persons were parties before that court; and the average number of witnesses summoned at each trial was six, making thirty thousand; a majority of which great number of persons, were habitual drunkards. In such a mass of corrupted beings very little truth would be found, and it was not too much to suppose that twenty thousand persons perjured themselves yearly in New-York, in consequence of intemperate drinking. Mr. M. stated, that of the twenty-two cases of murder, which it had been his duty to examine, every one of them had been committed in consequence of intemperate drinking; not excepting the last; for Johnson confessed, a few hours before he was hung, that it was under the maddening influence of three glasses of rum, that he committed the crime for which he suffered.

GROCERIES.

The efforts of many citizens to diminish the number of groceries, (so called, altho' most of them might be better styled *groggeries*, from their almost exclusive traffic in liquors), have not been without effect on our corporation. The table was literally deluged with petitions on the subject—some desiring that no persons whatever should be licensed to sell spirits. Compliance with such petitions, to their full extent, was of course impracticable; but the trustees have acceded so far as to raise the price of licenses. The licenses last year were also raised somewhat above the rate of the preceding year; and fewer were taken out. It is probable the measures adopted by the present board will still further check the evils consequent on groceries of the worst sort. About 108 licenses were issued in 1827. The number diminished last year to about 80; and it is hoped that a further reduction will be manifest this year. After all, public opinion, and the exertions of individuals, will do more to curb the alarming progress of intemperance, than legislative enactments, however severe. *Rochester D. Adv.*

Quere.—Is Rochester the only village that requires the number of its groceries to be diminished?

EXAMPLE OF THE MILITARY.

The militia residing in the towns of Worthington, Chesterfield, Cummington, Plainfield and Goshen, Massachusetts, have set a fine example to the country. At a general meeting of the commissioned officers of the regiment embraced in those towns, held last season, they unanimously voted, to dispense entirely with the use of spirit of every sort, as a public thing, in all their future meetings, whether for the choice of officers, the drill, or the annual fall inspection. Also, voted, that each captain get the minds of his company relative thereto at their company meeting, which has been done; every company in the regiment, (save one), together with the company of artillery belonging to, or within the bounds of said regiment, laying aside the usual though odious practice of treating on military days.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

* * *

In one of the large towns in New-Jersey, a merchant who became convinced of the guilt of the traffic in ardent spirits, emptied his casks upon the ground. Of fifteen merchants, in the same place, three only continued to sell spirituous liquors; and there have occurred ten apparent reformations of drunkards. In one of the large towns in Berkshire county, Mass. one merchant only has bought a new supply of liquors this season. A number of hopeful reformations from habits of intemperance have also occurred there.

The fact has repeatedly occurred, in the city of New-York, within a few weeks past, that owners of vessels about to sail for French ports, and wishing return freights of brandy, have found the agents of French houses afraid to make engagements for such freights. This fact, taken with some others which appear in the prices current and reviews of the market, in recent papers, lead to the inquiry—What is the matter with the trade in liquors?

The Georgia Journal remarks, that since the formation of Temperance Societies in that state, not less than 1000 families have wholly given up the use of ardent spirits, and 1000 more use half but the quantity which they did two years ago.

Mr. Daniel C. Axtell has been appointed, by the New-York State Temperance Society, to act as their agent: And spirited arrangements are making for forming a temperance association in every town in the state.

Fourteen thousand copies of Dr. Humphrey's Parallel between Intemperance and the Slave Trade, were sold in New-York, in three weeks, ending with April.

A copy of Kittredge's Address was some days since put into every dwelling-house and shop in the city of New-York.

It is proposed to establish a Temperance Society at Key-West.

INTELLIGENCE.

MR. WOLFF.

The London Jewish Expositor, for March, contains extracts from Mr. Wolff's journal while in Syria and Cyprus, from which the following passages are copied:—

Beyrout, June 1.—I called on Signor Laurella, the Austrian consul of Beyrout. I met there with Monsieur T. a Frenchman, one of the most dissolute characters, but, notwithstanding, he was ordained by the Bishop of Bagdan, and is a regular spy to the court of Rome; he wanted to know my plans, which I told him without concealing any thing.

June 11.—Amphtali from Lemberg, a Jew living in Safet, called on me, with whom I conversed for two hours about Christ. He translated Zachariah xii, 10, in the following forced manner: "And I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and supplication; and they, (here the Jew took the Gentiles), the Gentiles, shall look unto me, (the Jew), whom they (viz. the Gentiles) have pierced, and mourn." I silenced him completely, by merely showing that the same chapter makes a distinct division between the prophecy respecting the Jews and that of the Gentiles.

To-day all the Christians of Beyrout went away into the mountains, on account of the heavy tribute the Pacha of Acre demanded from them.

June 12.—Naphtali called again. He said, that when the Messiah comes, they shall have a temple made of fire, and Jerusalem shall be surrounded by fiery walls.

A firman arrived from Constantinople, exhorting the Turks to pray for the victory of the Sultan against the Melchi, i. e. Greeks, and against the Muscovites. From that moment the Mahomedan boys went about in the streets of Beyrout, accompanied by a sheikh, who walked naked, merely with a girdle around his loins, exclaiming, "Allah y unsar Sultan, unaskar Islam." "God gives victory to the Sultan, and to the soldiers of Islam." The following prayer is likewise heard from the tower of the mosque: "Oh, Lord of power, and of might, assist, help, and make victorious, the King of Islam, upon the enemies of the true faith at all times! Oh, victorious, mighty Lord, assist and help the Musselmans, and make victorious our Sultan, and open to him new countries! Oh, Lord, make the Greeks perish, and destroy their troops, and make their sons and daughters a prey and prize to the Musselmans! Oh, Lord, help our mighty king, Sultan Mahmoud! Amen."

June 13.—The manner in which the Christians of this country express themselves, sometimes moves one to tears. If one speaks harshly to another, he replies, "Oh brother, is it not enough that we are oppressed by the Turks; should we embitter the lives of each other, by quarrelling and envying? Are we not both Christians, and alike oppressed?"

June 20.—The Chancellor of the Sardinian Consul called on me, and showed me a letter, which threw all the Europeans into surprise, stating, that the Pacha of Acre had seized his friend Signor Katafago, the consul of eight powers, put him into prison, and forced him to pay a large sum of money. We, therefore, chartered a vessel, the same in which we came from Alexandria, with the intention of sailing for Cyprus.

June 21.—The Austrian Captain Mattei arrived in the road of Beyrout, with fifty Jewish families as passengers. Having heard of this circumstance, I went on board of the ship of Captain Mattei, and here I saw a sight that delighted my heart; fifty Jews, besides their wives and children—the phylacteries (tefilim) upon their head—coming from Tunis and Tripoli, for the purpose of residing at Jerusalem, expecting the arrival of the Messiah. I addressed them in Hebrew; a great joy overpowered them: I was surrounded by their women & children, who exclaimed, "He is a son of Israel!"

Myself.—"Yes, I am a son of Israel."

Jews.—"We know you. We are going to Jerusalem, to wait there for the Geulah, i. e. redemption."

I preached to them for half an hour, Jesus of Nazareth, whose cross is the way to enter into the glory of his second coming.

Cyprus, July 8.—The present Archbishop of Cyprus, Panarytos by name, is a man of no great talents, but very abstemious and good natured; he neither drinks wine nor brandy; he is the third Archbishop since the time of the Archbishop who was decapitated six years ago. One has been since exiled. He told me, that if the English people would establish a school at Nicosia, he would place a house at their disposal. I distributed a good many tracts in Greek at Nicosia, with the approbation of the Archbishop, and there was a demand for more. The whole island of Cyprus contains fifty thousand souls.

July 11.—Michael Trad, a Greek, came here to stay with me, as he was persecuted by the Catholics of Beyrout, on account of his former connection with the American missionaries. He teaches Lady Georgiana in Arabic.

INTERESTING BIBLE-CLASS.

MR. HOOKER—Yesterday I visited the state-prison at Wethersfield. On enquiring of the warden how the prisoners were instructed on the Sabbath, he told me that occasionally they had preaching in the morning; but in the afternoon he had a bible class; that ten weeks ago, he said to the prisoners on Monday morning, that if any of them were disposed to commit scripture to memory, and recite to him on the Sabbath, they might give him their names; that 15 during that week, gave him their names; who recited to him the next Sabbath from 60 to 100 verses each. The next week, five more gave in their names, and the next, five more. He soon had in his bible class 35. Others gave in their names, whom his son hears in their cells. The prisoners study their lessons in the evening, and some now recite on an average, about 80 verses. A few have already committed to memory and recited several whole books. What an institution. The terror of community here learn the word of God, which changes the lion into a lamb.—*Conn. Obs.*

From the Boston Recorder.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Abstract of the Thirteenth Annual Report.

In presenting the thirteenth annual report of their proceedings, the Directors of the American Education Society have renewed occasion to speak of the manifestations of divine goodness. In no former year have the indications of prosperity been more numerous, or more unequivocal. Difficulties have indeed stood in the way of success; but they have been overcome.

Number of new Applicants during the Year. The following enumeration embraces a period of only three years. In the year ending May, 1827, the number received, was 35. In the year ending May, 1828, 91. During the last year, 202. Upon examination it is found, that nearly one half of all new applications for assistance are from persons just entering upon a course of study for the ministry. Three years ago the whole number of youth in this stage of education was less than 30. The applications from persons of this description during the last year, alone, amounted to 96.

Whole Number assisted during the Year.—The whole number to whom appropriations have been made during the year, is 404. Of these, 123 have been members of 8 theological seminaries; 157 have been members of 16 colleges; and the remainder, about 120, have been connected with 42 academies; making the whole number of institutions at which aid has been granted the past year 66. The young men are natives of nearly every state in the Union, and include some of five or six evangelical denominations.

Pastoral Supervision.—The system of supervision explained in former reports, has been extensively carried into execution during the year. Most of the young men have been visited, either by the Secretary, or by an authorised agent, and each beneficiary visited has a copy of the Memoirs of David Brainerd, as a token of affectionate regard from his benefactors. The result of this single and comparatively small donation, may yet be felt in the character and success of the christian ministry; and in it is to be hoped, in the salvation of increasing multitudes of perishing men. The Directors have the most gratifying evidence that the youth under the patronage of the Society, are deserving of all the encouragement which they receive from the christian public. A few have been found deficient either in intellectual or religious character, and have been separated from the Society during the year; but taken as a body, it is hazarding little to say, that the beneficiaries of this Society are superior in point of talents, scholarship and piety, to the majority of students in the colleges and seminaries of the land.

Death of two promising Young Men.—The Directors have to lament the death of two young men of promise during the year. Mr. Solomon Maxwell, and Mr. Preserved F. Davison.—Both were endowed with talents above the ordinary level.

Funds.—The funds of the Society, as appears from the treasurer's report, have not been adequate, by $4204, to meet the appropriations to beneficiaries and defray the current expenses. The appropriations to beneficiaries have been nearly double those made the last year. The whole amount of receipts, during the year, has been $30,034 18; of which $8316 83 have been received on account of scholarships, and $1950 has been given to the general permanent fund. The debt of the Society at the close of the year was $6402. For this deficiency the Directors have no where to look but to a generous public, and to that source they now appeal with new earnestness.

It is with no common degree of satisfaction that the Directors are enabled to state, that $8728 have been reported the last year by the young men under their patronage, as the fruit of their own earnings. Of this sum, $1963 have been earned by members of theological seminaries; $5476 by members of colleges; and $1288 by members of academies. Of the sums reported by members of colleges and academies, $4955 were obtained by keeping school, and $1809 by various kinds of labour. This interesting result is in a great measure to be ascribed to the principle adopted by the Board, of granting but small appropriations, by which motives to personal effort are strengthened and encouraged.

Branch Societies and Agencies.—Among the Branch Societies which co-operate with the Parent Society, the Presbyterian Branch, located at New-York, deserves an honourable mention. Between 8000 and 10,000 dollars have been subscribed within its limits the past year; and 140 young men are reported as being under its patronage.

The Maine, New-Hampshire, and Connecticut Branches, have also enjoyed a measure of prosperity during the year.

Several agents have been employed with advantage, particularly Mr. Matthews, in the state of Vermont, Rev. Mr. Hamilton, in Pennsylvania, and Rev. Mr. Cotton, in Maryland.

The Secretary of the Parent Society has also been engaged in several agencies, and has travelled in the service of the society during the year, 5800 miles.

Quarterly Register and Journal.—As a proof that the circulation of this work is not without pecuniary, as well as other advantages to the Society, it may be mentioned, that a lady in England, to whom a few numbers had been sent by a friend in America, has recently transmitted one thousand dollars, to constitute a scholarship.

Result of past Efforts.—The influence which has already been exerted by the Society, can never be fully estimated in this world. When it is remembered how much good may be effected by a single faithful minister of the gospel, it cannot but awaken the sincerest gratitude that the Society has been permitted to see more than 200 ministers of Christ enter the fields of evangelical labour, who were once under its patronage. Nearly one tenth of all the ordinations and installations of ministers which could be collected from the public prints the last year, and which appeared in the quarterly lists of the Register and Journal, were found to be cases of former beneficiaries of the American Education Society.

As an illustration of the good which a single beneficiary may, in the Providence of God, be instrumental of accomplishing, it was observed by the Secretary, that he held in his hand a letter from a minister, who, while he was obtaining his education for the ministry, was the means of several revivals of religion; who subsequently settled among a people where the *congregation* was but about half as large as the *church* now is, and where five hundred souls have been hopefully born again, in about two years! The minister once said to the Secretary—"Had it not been for the earnest appeals of the Am. Education Society, and the encouragement which they offered, I know not that I ever should have been a minister of the gospel." The Secretary was of the opinion, judging from information already obtained, that from five thousand to ten thousand souls had been converted to God under the ministry of former beneficiaries of this Society; and every year increases the number in a rapidly advancing ratio.

American Sunday School Union.—This institution celebrated its fifth anniversary on Tuesday last, in the first Presbyterian church of Philadelphia.

"The house was crowded (says the U. S. Gazette) with respectable visiters and members of the society. The western gallery was occupied by the female children of the Sunday school. A large staging was erected in front of the pulpit, which was filled with the officers of the society, gentlemen from whom addresses were expected, and others invited to the station. At half past three o'clock, P. M. Alexander Henry, Esq. President, took the chair; and having called the meeting to order, Rev. Dr. Janeway commenced the services by prayer. This was followed by a very appropriate hymn, sung by the children."

By the Treasurer's report it appeared, that during the last year $76,000 had been received, which the expenditures nearly equalled. During the five years of the Society's existence, the treasurer has paid $17,000 dollars more than the receipts. The total number of books published during the past year amounted to 877,999. The total number in five years 6,800,890. The number of schools belonging to the Union is 5,901; teachers 52,643; scholars 359,202. The whole number of Sunday scholars in this country and Europe, is supposed to be about 1,567,000.

Circulation of the Bible.—At a meeting of the gentlemen, who were appointed as delegates from Societies auxiliary to the American Bible Society, to attend the anniversary of that institution, held on the 13th of May, 1829, at the American Bible Society's House, the Hon. John Fine was appointed Chairman—Robert Voorhees, Esq. Secretary; and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"Whereas the members of this meeting have learned with surprise and regret, that there is now due to the American Bible Society from its Auxiliaries, for bibles, more than *thirty-six thousand dollars*, and that a considerable part of this has been due many months, and some of it even for two or three years, and that very serious embarrassment has been experienced from this cause—so much so, that the Board have been under the necessity of borrowing large sums of money for which interest must be paid: Therefore—

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Board of the American Bible Society, to adopt some definitive rule with regard both to the *amount* and *term* of credits allowed to auxiliaries, so as to diminish hereafter, as far as possible, the evils which now result from a want of promptness on their part.

"*Resolved*, That we will use our influence with the auxiliaries with which we are respectively connected, to induce them to pay immediately the amounts which they may now owe to the Parent Society.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be presented to the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society."—*N. Y. Obs.*

American Home M. Society.—The following table exhibits the annual results of the operations of this Society, in several particulars, from its formation in May, 1826:—

Receipts—1st year $18,130 76; 2d year, $20,035 78; 3d year, $26,997 31: Increase 3d year, $6,981 53.

Expenditures—1st year, $13,984 22; 2d year, $17,849 22; 3d year, $26,814 96: Increase 3d year, $8,965 74.

Number of Missionaries—1st year, 169; 2d year, 201; 3d year, 304: Increase 3d year, 103.

Congregations and Mis. Districts—1st year, 196; 2d year, 244; 3d year, 401: Increase 3d year, 103.

Sabbath schools reported—1st year, none reported; 2d year, 206; 3d year, 289: Increase, 83.

Bible Classes reported—1st year, none reported; 2d year, 100; 3d year, 134: Increase, 24.

Years of labour performed—1st year, 110; 2d year, 133; 3d year, 186: Increase, 53.

Additions to the churches reported—1st year, none reported; 2d year, 1000; 3d year, 1678: Increase, 678.

Auxiliary Associations reported—1st year, none reported; 2d year, 189; 3d year, 241: Increase, 52.—*Home Mis.*

From the Guerriere.—We have before us a letter from the Rev. Mr. Stewart, chaplain of the Guerriere, dated off Rio de Janeiro, March 29, 1829, in which he says, "Our voyage has been prosperous and happy. All my anticipations have been more than realised; and I have reason to be hourly thankful to God for the favour I have in the ship's company, and for the opportunity of usefulness daily before me."—*N. Y. Obs.*

Dr. Tholuck.—Dr. Jarvis, late of Boston, was at Rome last winter. It appears by a letter to Bishop Brownell, that he had become intimate with the celebrated Dr. Tholuck, professor of divinity at the University of Halle, "who, in consequence of ill health, has been residing at Rome for the last year, as chaplain to the Prussian embassy. He is the colleague of Gesenius, is possessed of wonderful learning, especially in oriental literature, and is a—Christian."

REVIVALS.

Remarks similar to the following, in notices of revivals, always strike us unpleasantly, tho' it may be difficult to show *sufficient* reasons why:—

"At that time, this place and people would have been the last we should have selected, upon which God would pour out his Spirit."

But why was this the last place that a pastor would have selected? The people were strongly engaged, it seems, in other matters, not favourable to religious impressions. Must the minister, then, walk by sight, rather than by faith? Yet after all, there had been witnessed some time previous, as we learn, a few cases of conversion. Who knows, too, but some poor obscure individuals had felt deeply the burthen of soul, and poured out their full hearts before the mercy-seat, as the immediate precursor of the revival? God works by means; and often does he select that kind of instrumentality, which in the end will most effectually stain the pride of human glory. It is not always easy to contemplate the instrumentality thus employed, in its true point of light. On the one hand, when the enemies of the cross deny the genuineness of the work, we are tempted to prove them in error, by disconnecting it from every thing but the mere naked sovereignty of God; and on the other, when all things seem prosperous, we incline to flatter ourselves that just such forms of instrumentality as we have witnessed in connection with a powerful revival, would always be attended with equal success, when put into operation, though under different circumstances. Both of these extremes are remarkably prevalent in revival notices, at the present time. Both, perhaps, should be equally avoided, as prejudicial to the best interests of the cause.

Dansville, Livingston Co. N. Y.—We are informed that a work of grace is advancing in this town at the present time, under favourable circumstances and promising aspects. Particulars have not been communicated.

Connecticut.—We learn that several revivals of a more or less extensive character, exist in this state at the present time, chiefly in connection with Sunday school and bible class operations. Ten S. S. missionaries have been employed in organising societies, &c.; and great success, it would seem, has attended their operations.

Hartford, Conn.—We learn from various sources, that there is some special attention to religion in Hartford at the present time. We know little of the circumstances, except that Mr. Nettleton is labouring there. We should greatly rejoice to see New-England once more thoroughly awake to the *immediate promotion* of revivals.

Revival Union of Ministers in Dublin.—Jan. 2, 1829, the first meeting was held at 8 in the morning; the second at 10 o'clock; the third at 2 in the afternoon; and the fourth at half past 7 in the evening. The meetings were well attended, and the exercises pleasing. The hope was expressed, that the services of the day would be followed by earnest prayer for an abundant influence of the Holy Spirit on Ireland.

At the Mission Stations.—Within the year, (say the Executive Committee of the Am. H. M. Society, in their report), thirty-four of the churches, under the care of our missionaries, have enjoyed special revivals of religion. But the converting influences of the Spirit have not been confined to these signal displays of his saving power. They have accompanied, with different degrees of energy, the labours of all our missionaries; and it is most gratifying to learn, from a careful review of their quarterly returns, that, in many of the fields occupied by the society, the missionaries have rejoiced over the successive ingathering of many souls, as the fruit of their ministry. The number of additions to the churches reported, during the year, in all the stations, has been one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight. The number of hopeful conversions, tho' not accurately reported, may be safely estimated at not less than the above.

Mackinaw Mission.—Letters recently received, mention that seventeen were admitted upon examination to the mission church the second Sabbath in April; and that others have expressed a hope; some in the mission family, and the remainder in the village; some whites and some Indians. Of the latter there have been some signal instances of the power of divine grace upon the hearts of the most unpromising. Of the former we can only say, "What hath God wrought!" Most of those who gave character to the place are now devoted to the good cause.—*Western Intelligencer.*

Declension of Revivals.—Some persons speak of a wintry state of religion, as if it were a part of the Lord's plan to drive his people through the frosts and snows of a spiritual torpor, in order to invigorate their powers, by congealing the warm current of vernal love. To them the winter of grace seems to be as welcome as the winter of nature, and they are therefore perfectly contented to sit down in *winter quarters*, without a thought of disturbing the common enemy, or of effecting any reprisals upon his encampment. But whence, we would ask, is the doctrine which authorises such a course? Has God subjected his children to a necessity of forgetting him? Has he any where expressed a preference for that fickle devotion which ebbs and flows like the tides? Has he made it meet and right that we should return at particular times into the gloom and inaction of an icy stagnation, to the suppression of his declarative glory, and the injury of our souls? Surely no part of scripture authorises such a belief. The righteous are often compared to trees in full verdure, but never, that we remember, to trees stript of their summer dress and beauty.—*Columbian Star.*

A series of questions has been addressed to the congregational ministers in Connecticut, for the purpose, apparently, of obtaining a history of the churches in that state, since the year 1820, as affected by revivals of religion. The answers are to be directed to Mr. Nettleton.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: JUNE 2, 1829.

General Assembly.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met in Philadelphia, on Thursday the 21st ult. The opening sermon was preached in the morning by Rev. Dr. Ely. In the afternoon, Rev. Mr. Rice, of Petersburgh, Va. was chosen moderator; and Rev. Dr. McCarty, temporary clerk.

"On Friday, the stated clerk presented and read a letter from the congregational ministers of London, requesting a correspondence with the Assembly. Communications were also read from the protestant churches of France, sent in reply to letters of the last Assembly, soliciting this correspondence. These letters are full of interesting intelligence, and breathe a spirit of warm and affectionate piety. The friends of Jesus, both in France and England, rejoice greatly in the rich blessings of God to our American Israel, and evince no ordinary solicitude to witness among their own churches, such seasons of revival as they hear of in ours."

We learn by a correspondent from Philadelphia, that there is every prospect of a protracted session of the Assembly. Little business of an important nature had been disposed of at the time of writing. Monday, 25th, was devoted to the reading of the reports of the Presbyteries on the state of religion. Most of them, comparatively speaking, were rather barren. There was also a painful similarity of style. One might almost have conjectured that a form of expression had been stereotyped for the occasion. Those which were the least important, too, were generally the longest; and those that were the least spiritual, contained the fewest confessions and lamentations—a sure indication of coldness and declension. These painful features were attended, however, by circumstances of alleviation. Some of the reports were full of interest.

There appeared for the most part a good degree of unanimity. Tuesday, A. M. was devoted to the subject of the report of the missions of the General Assembly; which was not finally disposed of. In the afternoon, the Assembly adjourned to attend the interesting anniversary of the American Sunday School Union. The day following, Wednesday, 27th, was to be observed as a season of humiliation, fasting and prayer. The committee on the subject of psalmody have offered for perusal a printed copy of the newly arranged system of psalmody; and the *special* claims of church music have been presented, it appears, by the Editor of this paper, (now absent), in compliance with a formal request of the Assembly.

A letter of a still later date contains the following extract:—

"Yesterday (Wednesday) was a day long to be remembered. The prayers, the exhortations, the singing, all seemed to have a kindly influence. A number of the members lingered after the morning exercises, and held a second prayer meeting, which proved indeed a melting season. In the afternoon, a friendly discussion, or rather explanation of different views relative to the promotion of revivals, took place. In the evening there were meetings in several of the churches; a measure which is to be kept up during the rest of the session. Morning prayer meetings are also instituted; and who knows but the blessing so much needed will descend upon the city, in answer to the supplications."

Philadelphia Infant Schools.—The second anniversary of these schools, as we learn from a correspondent who was present on the occasion, took place on Friday the 22d ult. in the Musical-Fund Hall of the city. The weather was sultry, the house crowded with spectators, and the exercises quite protracted. The latter, however, were on the whole extremely interesting. It was evident from them, that infants from two to five years of age, may not only learn to read fluently in a few short months, but may be taught, in their little way, to think and to reason correctly on every subject suited to their capacities, and to apprehend many things, which, in the ordinary method of instruction, could hardly be communicated to children at thirteen. Children are kept by hundreds at these schools, under the most perfect discipline, from morning till evening, quite contented and happy. Amusement is continually blended with instruction. Punishments are never corporeal. Offenders, being judged and condemned by their equals, on principles of strict justice, are left in disgrace till penitent; when they are regularly restored to favour. Slight offences are sometimes corrected at the moment of occurrence. A child, for instance, gives public demonstration of his carelessness, or stupidity, or turbulence; the teacher then introduces a public discussion of the habitudes of some animal, which is famed for some similar trait of character, accompanied by engravings, &c. A child, perhaps, lies down unnecessarily, to court the influence of repose; a detachment of little minstrels is immediately summoned to sing him to sleep. The exercises, both bodily and mental, are perpetually changing, and greatly diversified.

But no description can convey adequate ideas of the nature and importance of such institutions. They must be visited, if they are to be understood. Two facts contained in the report, however, will illustrate their moral and religious influence.

An extremely passionate and ungovernable child, picked up in the street while in the act of casting a stone upon the object of its malice, was placed in the infant school; where, under the mild and wholesome discipline of the institution, it soon became quiet, docile and affectionate, like the rest of the pupils, and was afterwards managed without the least difficulty. The other fact alluded to, was that of a child, who having been taught in the institution the importance of sanctifying the Sabbath, was one Sabbath day so distressed at the idea of its father preparing for the amusement of skating, as to plead in great earnestness with him for a long time, though ineffectually, to desist from his purpose. So strong was the impression left upon its mind, that ever afterwards, when required to *define* sabbath-breaking, it would illustrate the definition by referring to the amusement of skating!

Such facts need no comment. But there is another which is of a different nature. Our correspondent informs us, that while the singing, which is a frequent exercise, was in general very articulate and impressive, the *words sung* were occasionally *exceptionable in sentiment.* He instances the following, under the head of *self-commendation*:—

> "We think, kind friends, it looks
> So pretty, when we take our books,
> And sit down here," &c.
>
> * * * * *
>
> "*See me!* I am a little one,
> Who comes to infant school:
> And though I am but few years old,
> I'll prove I am no fool."

It is unpardonable to put such sentiments as these in the mouth of little ones, who are beginning to form characters for eternity. Children are sufficiently given to vanity, without *taking lessons in boasting.* Both the infant and the sunday school are liable occasionally to this species of misdirection. There is not the least necessity for it; and proper vigilance should be exercised towards removing the evil.

The Ship Parthian.—Our readers will recollect that this is the vessel which carried out the last reinforcement of missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, and that complaints were made in the Missionary Herald, some months since, founded upon the statements made by the missionaries themselves, of the treatment they received during their voyage. The ship has just returned, and, as it was to be expected, Capt. Blinn has replied to the charges made against him. We have seen only a few extracts from his reply, and shall at present merely observe, that in these he has not manifested the most kindly spirit. On this subject the Boston Recorder remarks as follows:—

"Capt. Blinn has just published in the Daily Advertiser, an explicit denial of most of the charges contained in the Herald. His statements are confirmed by the certificates of his 1st and 2d officers, the carpenter, steward, and cook; the first three certifying as to facts in general; the last two as to things connected with their own department. It is obviously difficult to come at the real facts, where such contradictory statements are made by two parties, and the transactions occurred at a distance, where the actors were separated from all the world. The editors of the Herald, of course, derive their knowledge of the case from the letters of the missionaries; and the public will probably make up their minds, very much according to the estimate they form of the character and standing of the respective parties. On the part of the missionaries a writer in the Advertiser remarks:—"I beg leave to say, the characters of the ladies and gentlemen who sailed with Capt. Blinn, is a sufficient surety to the many hundreds who know them in this city, and in various parts of our country, that nothing but *facts* have been stated, all of which were detailed, as published, by six men of intelligence and liberal education, and several ladies, all of whom are ready to make oath to their declarations; and if the voice of many ardent friends is regarded, the subject will be investigated before a competent tribunal."

American Tract Society, Boston.—It appears from the fifteenth annual report of this Society, that the amount of tracts circulated during the last year, is 8,992,640 pages. Besides donations in tracts, the Society have made grants in money to the amount of $2,422 45. The receipts for the year amount to $13,896 18; expenditures $11,556. Balance in the treasury, including a legacy of $2000, (the interest of which, together with fifteen per cent of the principal, is to be appropriated annually), $2,342 18.

"Forty-two individuals have been made life members, during the year, by the contribution of twenty dollars or more each. Sixty-three new auxiliaries have been recognised, making the number now connected with this Society, *six hundred and ten.*"

To our Patrons.—Our patrons are aware that the price of the Recorder is $2.50 per annum; but to those who pay in advance, or within six months from the time of subscribing, a discount of fifty cents is made; and we give this early notice, that those who wish to avail themselves of the discount may have the opportunity of doing so. If paid to any of our agents, a list of whom will be found on our last page, or remitted to us through the mail, at our risk, free of expense, two dollars only will be sufficient; otherwise, two dollars and fifty cents will invariably be required. Some have thought this difference to be too great; but if all of our patrons would pay us two dollars in advance, we should be the gainers, when the expenses of collecting and losses are taken into the account. We have this year been at an additional expense of several hundred dollars, in enlarging the Recorder, and have extended the time of payment three months, for the benefit of our subscribers only; and we therefore feel a confidence that our claims will be more promptly met than formerly. Several thousands of dollars are now due for papers, scattered over a large extent of territory, and unless the payments are more punctual, the establishment must suffer much embarrassment and loss.

Deaf and Dumb.—It has been confidently asserted by one of the learned men of the age, that the deaf and dumb, before their minds are developed by education, are universally destitute of the notion of a Supreme Being. How does this fact correspond with the infidel pretence, that man can be sufficiently religious without the aid of divine revelation?

We have just received the first number of the *Journal of Humanity and Herald of the American Temperance Society*, which has been issued as a specimen sheet. It is printed on imperial paper, of a good quality; is filled with valuable matter, and is issued from the press of Flagg & Gould, Andover, Mass. This tells well for the cause of temperance.

The Oneida Academy has been recently incorporated by the Regents of the University, under the name of "The Oneida Institute of Science and Industry." A notice for the first meeting of the Trustees will be found in one of our advertising columns.

For the Western Recorder.

AN ILL OMEN.

MR. EDITOR—What I have seen of the recent anniversaries at the south, and read of the proceedings in reference to those which I did not attend, has led me reluctantly to the conclusion that every thing has not been exactly what was to have been desired. An impulse has in truth been given. The cause has advanced. The Lord himself has sent prosperity. Indeed, the details contained in the reports embrace much that is calculated to animate our hopes, and call forth joy and gratitude. But to whom belongs all the honour and all the glory of such achievements? Does it belong to your "honourable board," your "indefatigable agent," your worthy president or secretary; to the orator of the day; to the great liberality of the christian public? Or does it not rather belong to the great God of heaven and earth, before whom all the inhabitants of this puny world "are as grasshoppers;" are "as nothing;" as "less than nothing," and "vanity?" For my part, Mr. Editor, I am heartily sick of this self-seeking kind of display. What, shall worms of the dust spend their breath in complimenting each other, while professedly bowing themselves before the Jehovah of Hosts, the Lord of Life and Glory! Shall they magnify each other's doings, directly in the presence of a holy God, a jealous God, a God whose special purpose it is to stain all the pride of human glory?

I cannot dwell upon this subject; nor is it necessary. It is obvious enough that something has been wrong, that ought to be confessed, and lamented, and abandoned. Unless this is done, we may expect to feel the chastisements of heaven upon our benevolent establishments. O, how suitable it is to remember our own nothingness, when we come into the presence of the highest God!

I hope, Mr. Editor, you will excuse this species of plain dealing. Whatever others may think of it, I for one am persuaded that it is high time to speak out on this subject, and to continue speaking, till the proper remedy shall have been applied. Your's, &c. NATHAN.

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

State of Trade in England.—The London Times, of a recent date, gives the following account of the condition of London, as to business:—

"Of the depressed situation of trade in the city, it is scarcely possible to convey an adequate idea, and it is greatly to be feared that its effects extend more or less to every part of the country. What tends materially to keep what is going on from the knowledge of the public is, that a multitude of insolvencies, which in ordinary times would find their way into the Gazette, are disposed of by private compromise among the creditors, because it would only tend to make the mischief greater to reveal its extent; and perhaps, too, the heavy law expenses contingent upon bankruptcies cannot in many cases be afforded. It is remarked by those brokers who are in the habit of making the most extensive sales of produce of various kinds, that there is scarcely a staple article of consumption which has not fallen within five or six months 20 per cent or more in value; and yet, by the present ruinous prices, none of that demand from the continent, which is their usual effect, is created. The late immense importations of grain from the continent, judging from previous experience, had led to the expectation that from this cause some activity would be given to our spring trade; but even this hitherto has not been realised, and the state of despondency which in consequence exists among the merchants, is beyond any thing of the kind, perhaps, ever witnessed. Even the internal trade of the country, which is still more remarkable, seems to be nearly at a stand, and persons connected with the management of our great canals observe, that on most of them, there is literally nothing doing. It is impossible this state of things can last much longer, for consumption must, after all, go on nearly as usual; but the sufferers are hardly to be consoled with this expectation, which has so long mocked them with the appearance that relief is at hand; and in the mean time there cannot be any doubt, that, under the immediate effects of the present stagnation, the revenue of the country materially suffers."

From Buenos-Ayres & Montevideo.—The ship Star, Capt. Griffin, has arrived at Philadelphia, from the above places, with dates from the former to the 14th ult. Buenos-Ayres was still in a state of great confusion, and to such a degree had it extended, that the publication of the daily papers had been suspended for want of workmen. Every person, including foreigners not excepted by law, was called into the military service. The citizens of the United States, and the English, had claimed to be exempted by treaty. Admiral Brown has ordered the organisation of a battalion, to be entitled "Friends of Order." "Every foreigner, not exempted from military service, shall either join that corps, or be enlisted in the militia." The foreigners who are forced into the companies, are the special objects of vengeance to the powers that be.

DOMESTIC.

Appointments & Removals.—Francis B. Ogden, of New-York, has been appointed consul at Liverpool, in the place of James Maury, removed. This is the most valuable office in the gift of the government: It is said to be worth $25,000 a year.

Augustine G. Dauby, editor of the Oneida Observer, is appointed postmaster in this village, in the place of James Platt, removed. Mr. Platt was appointed by Mr. M'Lean, about one year since, on the resignation of Dr. Hitchcock. We hope the office will continue to be as well kept as it has been by Mr. Platt. Better it cannot be.

Charles Butler is appointed postmaster at Geneva, in the place of David Hudson, removed.

Elkanah Brush is appointed postmaster at Cherry-Valley, in the place of Oliver Judd, removed.

It is said that about four hundred postmasters have been already removed, in the different sections of the Union.

Another Bank stopped!—The Middle District Bank, at Poughkeepsie, has closed its doors. The bills were sold in Albany, on Friday last, for 25 cents on the dollar. The Directors have given notice, that its funds will be faithfully appropriated to the payment of the demands against it; and that an exhibit of its condition and resources will be made as soon as possible.

The reported failure of the Bank of Columbia, at Hudson, proves to be correct. It is said, however, that "the bills in the hands of the brokers, have been all, or nearly all, redeemed, by turning out real estate;" and that "the directors publicly state, that if their creditors do not interfere with them, they shall, in all probability, pay every cent they owe; but if the closing of their affairs is taken from them, and placed in other hands, little will be realised from their funds."

"And another King arose, that knew not Joseph."

The Creek Indians.—The information contained in the article from the Alabama Journal, published in our last paper, is of some importance. No other act of the present Executive of the United States, thus far, involves consequences so interesting to humanity, and so closely connected with the character of our government. The removal of office-holders is nothing, and the making of new appointments is of little consequence. "A breath can make them, as a breath has made." But a total change, as indicated in the statement referred to, in the character of our intercourse with a race dependent upon our justice, and protected by the faith of treaties, cannot pass among those occurrences that die with the day that gave them birth. The writer in the *Alabama Journal*, congratulates the people of that state, on the prospect they have of "speedily acquiring the Indian country." And how do they acquire it? Do they acquire it by purchase? No. Do they obtain it as a gift? No. Do they amicably persuade the Indians that it is their interest to remove? No such thing. But the President of the United States tells them, (and doubtless hey remember the fearful energy of his threats), "that an agency will no longer be retained in their present nation; that his *determination* is to have their lands surveyed, and that the protection of the general government will be withdrawn from them, unless they remove." And thus their doom is sealed. They cannot resist such a determination. They have no physical force adequate to the protection of their property and their rights; and they must comply, as a matter of course, with whatever demand cupidity and avarice may make. Hitherto they have clung with wavering confidence, but with the energy of despair, to the justice and magnanimity of the United States. Our avowed policy towards them has been that of protection; and though we have but little regarded our treaties with them, and though we have given them baubles for their possessions, and set up a string of beads as a just and competent compensation for millions of acres, we have nevertheless obtained their consent to the contract. But the style of treatment is now suddenly changed. Negociation has become tedious; they cleave to their lands and their country with inconvenient tenacity; and to end the discussion, the arm of power is raised, and they are told to depart! "Begone, you unchristian dogs!" The mandate is peremptory; it stoops not at entreaty; it does not ask their consent, or contemplate their wishes. It dispenses with the council fire; it arrests at once the hand of the planter; it breaks up their villages, their schools, their churches, (for these they have), and sends them away from possessions, which they have inherited from the "King of Kings." *N. Y. Statesman.*

Abduction Trials.—The following account of the proceedings in relation to the abduction of Morgan, which took place at the court of general sessions in Canandaigua, week before last, is condensed from a more detailed report published in the Ontario Messenger:—

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Whiting, the district attorney, and Mr. Spencer, the special commissioner, produced the opinion of the supreme court, upon the case which had been reserved for their advice, on the trial of Eli Bruce, in which the objections to the jurisdiction of the general sessions of Ontario were overruled, and that court advised to render judgment against the defendant. At the instance of one of the counsel for the defendant, the motion for judgment was suspended. On Wednesday morning the motion was made. The special commissioner stated to the court his desire to produce a witness in aggravation of the punishment of Bruce; and called

Hiram B. Hopkins, who, on being sworn, testified that in September, 1826, Eli Bruce was sheriff of the county of Niagara, and that the witness was his deputy. They both resided in the jail at Lockport. Some two or three weeks before the abduction of Morgan, he was informed by Bruce and others, that it was in contemplation to remove Morgan from Batavia, where he then was, directly across the country, to Lewiston, to carry him to Fort-Niagara, and ultimately to put him on board a British man of war. On a particular night, six or eight days before Morgan was carried from Batavia to Canandaigua, Bruce called witness up from his bed, and told him that he expected Morgan immediately, and that witness must prepare a cell in the jail for his reception. A cell was pointed out for that purpose, which was the most secret and retired in the jail, and which did not communicate with any other. The witness prepared this cell accordingly; but Morgan did not arrive. The witness was at the installation of the chapter of royal arch masons at Lewiston, on the 14th of September, and was then informed that Morgan had arrived and was confined at Fort-Niagara. This was generally known among the masons assembled there.

In answer to cross-interrogatories by the counsel for the defendant, he stated that he had not disclosed the facts to which he had now testified until recently, when he had communicated them to Mr. Spencer, at Lockport. That he had considered himself bound by his masonic obligations, not to disclose them, until his own reflection had satisfied him that he had no right to withhold them. That he had been unhappy ever since the occurrence, and found no peace of mind until he had revealed it.

Bruce was sentenced to be confined in the jail of Ontario county, for two years and four months.

On Thursday afternoon the trial of John Whitney and James Gillis, indicted also for the abduction of Morgan, commenced, and was not concluded until Saturday evening. On this trial, Bruce testified to his having accompanied Morgan, (who was blindfolded), with others, in a carriage, from a short distance this side of Lockport, to Lewiston, and from thence across the river to Canada. Their object was to get Morgan away from Miller, into the interior of the country in Canada, and place him on a farm. The expected arrangements for the reception of Morgan in Canada had not been made, and it was thought best to wait a few days. Morgan was accordingly brought over this side of the river, and put into the magazine at Fort-Niagara, to await the preparations on the other side to receive him. It was past midnight, and before day-light, when they put him in the magazine. He had never seen Morgan from that day to this; and had never had any communication from any person respecting what was ultimately done with him. He did not see Whitney, and did not know him.

A verdict of guilty was rendered against Whitney, and he was sentenced to the same confinement, for one year and three months. The jury, not having agreed on a verdict, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, in the case of Gillis, was discharged.

Thus terminated (says the Messenger) one of the most arduous and interesting trials ever had in this part of the country. Thirty-one witnesses were examined on the part of the people, and thirteen for the defendants. We learn that indictments were found by the grand jury, for perjury, alledged to have been committed on some former trials for the Morgan conspiracy, and also for enticing witnesses to absent themselves and keep away from court.

The Post-office Department.—The Postmaster-General has addressed a circular to the officers of his department, stating that the multiplication of mail routes, and the increased accommodation on the old routes, involve an expense surpassing the current revenue arising from postage; but that it is expected that this revenue will be sufficiently augmented to cover the deficiency, if all the provisions of the post-office law be strictly enforced. He states that much loss is sustained by an abuse of the *franking privilege;* that letters are frequently enclosed to persons entitled to the privilege, for those who are not; and that letters written by those who are not entitled to it, are often sent under the frank of those who are, in defiance of the express letter of the law; and that unless this evil be remedied by the vigilance & energy of postmasters, it will materially affect the revenue. He therefore directs them to use every effort; to be deterred by no dignity of station, and to enforce the penalty by legal process, against every offender, whatever his standing may be. He says to them (and it is important not only to them, but to a great number of citizens) that "Many persons appear to be under the erroneous impression, that printed sheets of paper are not chargeable with letter postage. You will use diligence to correct this error. Every thing that goes in the mail is chargeable with letter postage, except newspapers, pamphlets, and legislative journals, which are rated as pamphlets. Proposals for publications, printed circulars, special advertisements, and indeed every species of handbills, are to be charged with letter postage. Whenever such printed articles come to your office, without being entered on the post-bills and rated with letter postage, it is expected that you will correct the error, and report to the department the postmaster who mailed them. Numbers of handbills, printed proposals, and special advertisements, have sometimes been sent to post-masters, to be received and circulated under their privilege. Every such case is required to be reported to the department, that such postmaster may be deprived of the means of repeating the abuse. In some instances these articles have been headed with the name of the office of an editor, and called an extra newspaper, with the evident design of reducing the postage.—Such design it is your duty to counteract. A supplement always accompanies the newspaper in which it belongs, as a part of the same paper; and an extra newspaper is a sheet, or a part of a sheet, issued between the regular times of publishing the paper, for the purpose of an earlier annunciation of interesting news. You will not send or deliver printed sheets or bills of any other character, as supplements, or as extra newspapers."

Pirates.—A letter from Havana, of the 4th ult. to the editors of the Baltimore American states, "that six pirates have been brought to Havana from the west end of the island; and no doubt their guilt will be proved, and they will be hanged. The Hornet, Shark and Grampus, continue to convoy regularly. The Shark has just sailed for the Colorados, whence we have news of pirates. The schooner Hope, from New-Orleans for this port, having been wrecked at that place, and robbed by them; on the arrival here of the captain of the Hope, the Shark promptly sailed to scour that neighbourhood."

Another letter says, "We have at last caught some of the pirates, and find them to be citizens of Havana. They will be hanged. One of them in prison requested the jailor to send four segars from *himself* to his father, as a present. The singular circumstance of a prisoner sending presents abroad, excited suspicion; and the segars were opened. Each contained a paper; and being numbered from one to four, they formed, when numerically arranged, a letter to his father, of the following import: "My fate is certain: I cannot escape: Send me poison.—Tell A. who lives in —— street, B. who lives in —— street, C. who lives in —— street, and D. who lives in —— street, to fly." They were of course arrested. This infernal business will now, I think, be put a stop to; at least, for a time."

Dr. Watkins.—Two bills of indictment against Dr. Watkins have been found by the grand jury of Washington, and it is thought he will be convicted on both. The presentments, in both cases, set forth, that he did, in his capacity of fourth auditor, ostensibly for the public service, but falsely, and without authority, cause the navy department to issue a requisition on the treasury department, for (in each case) $2000, to be remitted to the navy agent; which funds, by official letters of advice, and by drafts sold to a broker, he drew and converted to his private use.

Eagle Bank in Connecticut.—It appears from the report of the Eagle Bank, recently submitted to the Connecticut Legislature, that the claims of the bank against Normand Dexter exceed in amount *three hundred thousand dollars.* for which the bank are without security. The claim against W. C. Holly is about *six hundred thousand*, a small part of which has been satisfied by a levy upon real estate, the title of which is disputed. The bank owes seven hundred and eighty thousand dollars; and their means for discharging it, consisting of real estate, &c. amount only to fifty thousand dollars. The debts due the bank from Messrs. Hinsdale, Dexter and Holly, are about *twelve hundred thousand dollars.*

Destructive Fire.—The Maysville Eagle of the 12th ult. says:—"By last night's mail, we received intelligence of a most destructive conflagration. The splendid edifice of Transylvania University, at Lexington, is burnt to the ground. The fire was discovered about one o'clock on Sunday morning last, and is attributed to the carelessness of a servant. The whole of the law library, the philosophical apparatus, and about one half the academical library, is lost amid the ruins. The building was insured to the amount of ten thousand dollars; and it is the intention of the trustees immediately to commence the erection of a new edifice."

Connecticut.—It appears from the message of Gov. Tomlinson, that the receipts of the state of Connecticut, during the last fiscal year, have amounted to $62,714 25. Expenditures $57,660 75; besides $2,202 98 advanced to the warden of the state-prison, and $9,201 paid to the committee for building a state-house at New-Haven. The dividends declared upon the school fund during the year ending 31st March, for the support of schools, amounted to $72,164 15; being 85 cents for every person in the state, between the ages of four and sixteen years, as ascertained by the last annual enumeration. The state-prison (at Wethersfield) has realised a nett gain, during the year ending 31st March, above all expenses, of $3,229 41.

The Times.—Whatever differences of opinion may exist in regard to the causes which have produced the present depression of business of all kinds, there seems to be a perfect unanimity of feeling as to the fact—that the depression is unparalleled; and the embarrassed condition of traders, mechanics, farmers, manufacturers, and merchants, is beyond all precedent in the experience of the present generation.—*Bost. Courier.*

Slave Trade.—Accounts from St. Thomas state, that information has reached Porto Rico from Africa, that 30 sail of Guineamen, of different nations, had been taken by the British cruisers on that station; one of them containing 450 slaves, that were to have been delivered at Porto Rico.

Enormous Church.—A church is now building in Montreal of the following dimensions:—Length, 560 feet; breadth, 150; height to the eaves 100; surrounded by 24 towers, the two front ones being 240 feet high; the pulpit window is 60 feet by 34. The probable expense of this immense structure is estimated at $500,000!

Molasses.—It may be interesting to the public, and particularly to our brother Yankees, to know in what manner the price is made up which they pay for Cuba molasses. They will see from the following statement, that the cost of the article at the places from which it is imported, is less than half the amount required for casks to put it in:—Expenses of casks, per gallon, 7 cts; Freight, 4; Duty, 10; Leakage, &c. 3; Original cost, 3; Total, 27 cts.

The value of Muscovado sugar, in some of the West-India islands is from 3 to 4 cents per lb; and in others from 4 to 5 cents, according to the quality.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Pigeons.—The Montrose Pa. Register mentions that there are immense numbers of wild pigeons in that vicinity. They have formed an encampment upwards of nine miles in length, and four in breadth, the lines regular and straight, within which there is scarcely a tree, large or small, that is not covered with nests. They cause such a constant roaring by the flapping of their wings, that persons going into the encampment have great difficulty in hearing each other speak. Every thing throughout their camp appears to be conducted in the most perfect order. They take their turns regularly in setting, and feeding their young; and when any of them are killed upon their nests by the sportsmen, others instantly supply their place.

A writer in the Boston Gazette estimates the number of members elected this year to the State Legislature at about 500. The usual number is between 200 and 300. Boston sends 55 representatives; Salem 11; Springfield 7; Roxbury, Cambridge, Newburyport, New-Bedford, Taunton, and Charleston, 6 each; Worcester and Nantucket, 5 each. Total in twelve towns, 125. This large increase of numbers arises from the excitement for and against the rail road, from Boston to Hudson river.

Gen. La Fayette has requested the selectmen of Charleston, Massachusetts, to send him a hogshead of earth, from the battle ground on Bunker-Hill, which is to be placed over his body after his decease, and it is now ready to be shipped, accompanied by a certificate of the oldest soldiers in that town.

A son of Mr. Jones, of Northfield, Ohio, recently lost his life by drinking whiskey. His father had the preceding night brought home a jug of this poisonous commodity, from which three of his sons drank plentifully, the next morning, while the father was in bed. The youngest, aged 6 or 7, died in the course of the day. The son was used very roughly by the father on finding the whiskey gone. Verdict of the jury of inquest, "Death by drinking whiskey."

The Concord Gazette states that the body of a man named Butters, was recently found in Jaffrey, N. H. He was supposed to have perished in the snow storm in the beginning of March, and a fruitless search was then made for him. On the disappearance of the snow, he was found in a sitting posture, with a *rum bottle by his side.*

An association has been formed in Alabama, for suppressing abuses in electioneering. The members have pledged themselves not to vote for any person, for any office, who will ride through the country to electioneer for himself, and treat with spirituous liquors to procure votes.

An exploring party from Liberia, who went 650 miles into the interior of Africa, met with immense forests, *filled with herds of elephants.* They also saw numerous parties of elephant hunters.

NOTICE.

The friends of temperance in the towns of Litchfield, New-Hartford, Paris and Herkimer, are requested to meet at Norwich meeting-house, on Wednesday the 10th instant, at one o'clock precisely, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society auxiliary to the American Temperance Society. An oration may be expected on the occasion. The clergymen of all denominations within the towns above specified, are requested to give this notice to their respective congregations.

Much interest has been excited on this most important subject; and an impulse has been already given, which will prove most salutary. A season has been also set apart for prayer to Almighty God, for a blessing upon the meeting.

June 1, 1829.

W. D. M. SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Western Domestic Missionary Society will be holden at the session-room of the first Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday the 3d of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; at which time a Corresponding Secretary is to be chosen, and the plans published in the Western Recorder of last week, will be brought up for the consideration of the Society. It is earnestly desired that all who feel an interest in the prosperity of this Society will attend. C. HASTINGS, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

Utica, May 25, 1829.

MARRIED,

In Newark, N. J. on the 12th ult. Rev. *Isaac M'Ilvaine*, pastor of the presbyterian church in Lansingburgh, to Miss *Mary Ann Harrison*, daughter of the late Daniel Harrison, of Newark.

In this village, on the 26th ult. by Rev. Mr. Aikin, Mr. *Warham Walker*, printer, to Miss *Ann J. Davis*, both of this village.

DEATHS.

At Bristol, R. I. on the 6th ult. the Hon. *Wm. De Wolff*, aged 67. On the 15th, Mrs. *Charlotte De Wolff*, widow of the deceased, aged 65.

At Sherburne, Chenango co. on the 15th ult, Mrs. *Sarah Lynde*, aged 75.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Oneida Institute of Science and Industry are requested to meet at the house of Lewis Berry, in Whitesborough, on Wednesday the 10th day of June inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The following are the Trustees named in the act of incorporation:—Samuel Stocking, Apollos Cooper, Asahel Seward, Moses Bagg, John Frost, Thomas Walker, William Walcott, John Bradish, George Huntington, Elnathan Judd, Samuel C. Aikin, Noah Coe, Walter King, Welcome Clark, and Jesse W. Doolittle.

June 1, 1829. 22w2

CAMDEN ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of Camden Academy give notice, that the institution will be opened for the reception of Pupils, on the second Monday in June, under the superintendence of Mr. GILES J. SHELDON. From the recommendation given Mr. Sheldon, the Trustees feel the highest confidence in his character and qualifications, and unhesitatingly recommend the institution to the patronage of the Public. The first term will commence on the second Monday in June.

The terms of tuition are as follows: Latin and Greek Languages, Chemistry, Algebra, Surveying, and the higher branches of Mathematics, $4 per quarter: Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Elements of Criticism, Logic, and Philosophy of the Human Mind, $3 per quarter: Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Reading and Writing, $2.50 per quarter.

Board in respectable families, including lodging and washing, from $1 to $1.38 per week.

LINUS SANFORD,
ERASTUS UPSON,
REUBEN BETTIS,
BENJ'N F. BEARD,
JAMES SOUTHWORTH, } TRUSTEES.
JOSHUA RANSOM,
CURTISS POND,
THADEUS SPENCER,
S. S. SHELDON,

Camden, May 30, 1829. 22w1

CLINTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE summer term of this Institution commenced on Thursday last. Music continues to be taught by Miss M. A. Strong. *Clinton, May* 26, 1829. 2w

Who wants to see, when 100 *years old?*

M. HITCHCOCK & CO. have received a large assortment of *SPECTACLES*, some of which are marked for one hundred, and to be sold at No. 58, Genesee street. *Utica, May* 23, 1829. 21

NEW BOOKS.

G. S. WILSON, has just received at the Sabbath School and Tract Depository, 145, Genesee st., the following Theological Works, viz:—

Pres'nt Humphrey's Essays on the Sabbath; Spring's Essays, new edition, revised by the author; Lowth's Translation of Isaiah; Dick's Philosophy of a Future State; Polyglot Bibles; Newton's Works, complete in one vol; Butterworth's Concordance; Brown's Do in miniature; Jay's Christian contemplated; Hallock's Memoirs; Brainerd's Do; Faber's Difficulties of Infidelity; Bishop Porteus' Lectures on St Matthew; Bishop Beveridge's Private Thoughts; Edwards on Redemption; Do on the Will; Do on Original Sin; Do on Religious Affections; Scientia Biblica; Croly on the Apocalypse; Miller's Letters on Clerical Manners; Brown's Dictionary; Butler's Analogy; Butler's Sermons; Memoirs of Rev Philip Doddridge; Do Mrs Huntington; Do Mrs Ramsay; Do Mrs Judson; Do Legh Richmond: Do Rev Thomas Scott; Do Rev Joseph Eastburn; Gaston's Collections; Hack's Illustrations of Scripture; Jahn's Hebrew Commonwealth, translated from the German; Campbell's Four Gospels; Stuarts Hebrew Chrestomathy; James' Help to Domestic Happiness; Do Christian Charity explained; Macbeth on the Sabbath; Gerard's Institutes of Biblical Criticism; Stone's Sermons on War.

ALSO, the following valuable works:—

Botta's History of Italy; Johnson's Dictionary complete, 4 vols in 1; Do in miniature; Todd's Johnson; Sprague's Letters from Europe; Hume and Smollett's England, abridged by Robertson; Life of Napoleon, 2 vols; Josephus, 2 vols; Johnson's Works, 9 vols; Robertson's Charles V. complete in 1 vol; Do History of Scotland and India, do; Do do America, do; Goodrich's Do United States, with Atlas; Leland's Translation of Demosthenes; Burke's Works, 7 vols; Woodbridge's Geography, with Atlas; Domestic Duties, or Instructions to Ladies on the management of their Households, &c; Memoirs of a Village Choir; Louis Bonaparte's Reply to Sir Walter Scott's History of Napoleon; Morse's Pocket Gazeteer; Cooke on White Mustard Seed; Opie's Illustrations of Lying; Tribute to the Memory of Clinton; Geographical Present, with sixty plates; Milton's Private Letters; Visitor, for 1829; Lord Byron and his Cotemporaries; Beauties of Blair, Burke, Johnson and Canning.

ALSO,

President Humphrey's Parallel between Intemperance and the Slave Trade; Account of the Memorials presented to Congress during its last session, on the Sabbath Mails; The Logic and Law of Colonel Johnson's Report; Dr Beecher on Intemperance; Nott on do; and Denny's Address.

G. S. W. keeps on hand, also, a large variety of Bibles, Testaments, School Books, and Stationary. New publications will be early received from New-York, Boston & Philadelphia, and sold at the lowest publishers' prices. Orders for any of the above, or for Sabbath School publications, will be promptly executed.

Utica, May 26, 1829. 21w3

KIRKHAM'S GRAMMAR.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 40, Genesee street, have just received a supply of this excellent work. *Utica, May* 26, 1829.

PARIS-HILL CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE Rev. WILLIAM R. WEEKS, having concluded to exchange his family school for one of a more public character, has made arrangements to open such a school on Monday the 25th inst. He will instruct pupils of either sex in any of the branches usually taught in academies. It will be his aim to teach every branch *thoroughly* and *accurately;* and so to direct the exercises of the school, that *all* the mental powers of the pupils shall have their proper exercise, as well as the *memory.* And from his long experience in the business of instruction, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. *Paris-Hill, May* 6, 1829. 19w4

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL.

MR. & Mrs. EVERTS would inform their Patrons and the Public, that the summer term of their Seminary for Young Ladies commenced on Monday the 4th inst. For terms for board, &c. apply at the Seminary, opposite the Bank of Utica, in Whitesboro' street.

References—Judge N. Williams, H. Seymour, A. Varick, Dr J. Fay, J. Van Rensselaer, K. Hurlburt, R. R. Lansing, J. Williams, Dr J. M'Call, R. B. Miller, M. Hunt, S. D. Dakin, A. G. Danby. *May* 5, 1829.

FARMER'S HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and La Fayette streets, a few rods west from his old stand, on Genesee street, where he intends to keep a *Public Hotel*, for the accommodation of farmers, travellers, citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of his customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. *Utica, May* 12, 1829. 19w3

NO. 62, GENESEE-STREET.

JUST received by the Subscribers, at their extensive Dry Goods Store, a full assortment of New SPRING GOODS; among which will be found almost every article in the Dry Goods line, at the lowest New-York prices. *May* 5, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON.

7000 yds. Ingrain and other CARPETING, comprising an elegant assortment, part of which are entirely new patterns, for much less than New-York retail prices.
May 5, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON.

LEGHORN HATS—Chain gimp, wove (a new article) and plain straw Women's & Misses' BONNETS, for sale by the case, dozen or single. Also, 100 dozen Palm Leaf HATS, at $6 per dozen.
May 5, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON.

FOR GOOD RIBBONS, Artificial Flowers, and Millinery Goods, apply to
18 SHEARMAN & THOMSON.

SALT.

A QUANTITY of SALT, just received and for sale, wholesale or retail, at wholesale prices.
J. BROWN, 122, Genesee st,
Dec. 29, 1828. near the Canal.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE,

STOVES & STOVE-PIPE.—Manufactured & kept constantly for sale, by J. BROWN,
Dec. 30, 1828. 122, Genesee st. near the Canal.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

For the Western Recorder.

AN APPEAL TO CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE.

Oh! aid that sacred cause,
Which saints espous'd, which holy martyrs seal'd
With their hearts' blood, and bending from the skies,
Complacent view. Uphold it by your prayers,
Your arms, your influence; for Jehovah's smile
Shall crown the labour.

Who will coldly say,
That he is burden'd with the ceaseless claim
And tax of charity; that her demands,
Taking each shape and form of countless thought,
He cannot grant? Then let him stay his hand,
Withhold his faint compassion, hoard his gold,
Hoard for his children, for his cherish'd lusts;
But bid him heed that day, when it shall rise
"To eat his flesh like fire:" Yes! heed the day
Of righteous scrutiny. The work is God's;
And still shall it proceed. He needeth not
The aid of the reluctant. Countless hosts
On earth, in air, and highest heaven, rejoice
To do his will. Full many a heart has rent
The bonds, close twisted with its central clasp,
In life's delightful morn, by sacred home,
Kindred, and parents' love. Yes! throngs have bid
Farewell, without a tear; though the gay world
Might call it martyrdom; yet have they gone
To their returnless bourne, diffusing joy
O'er desolation, and within their souls
Hiding its sacred source. L. P.

Mackinaw Mission School, March 5, 1829.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN HEMP.

In relation to this subject, the following article from the Hampshire Gazette, printed at Northampton, Mass., will probably be acceptable to some of our readers. If the farmers in this country should turn their attention a little to the cultivation of *hemp*, there can be but little doubt that they will in a few years, be able to supply all the demand for it in their respective states. We see no good reason why the soil of America, and the industry of the natives, should not produce as good an article as can be imported, and enough of it to render the assistance of Congress, by way of a tariff, unnecessary:—

Hemp Machine.—Hines and Bain's machine "is so constructed, as to operate 112 times on every inch of the stem; and when running at full speed, rising of 200,000 flutes operate on hemp and flax per minute, in sufficient force to crack and dislodge the stem, and at the same time, preserve the coat or fibre unimpaired. When well tended, it will break 300 pounds of hemp or flax in an hour." This machine has been tried in New-York, Vermont, Ohio, &c. and according to the certificates published in the newspapers, is every where approved. The hemp or flax is broken by the machine, and if unrotted, the fibre is then immersed in water a few days, dried, and again run thro' the machine, which makes it fit for use.

The Hon. Samuel Lathrop, of West-Springfield, in a communication in the N. E. Farmer, says the hemp raised in his neighbourhood, when *well dressed*, commands in market the highest price of the best Russian hemp; from $10 to $12 50 per hundred. He lets out his land upon shares, and in one instance, received more than $45 an acre, clear profit. The price of other agricultural products are so low, that he thinks it deserves the consideration of farmers in different parts of the country, whether their interest does not require them to turn a part of their land, and to apply a portion of their labour, to the cultivation of hemp. The hemp in West-Springfield has hitherto been water rotted, and dressed by the brake and swingling board.

IMAGINATION.

The following case lately occurred, under the care of M. Maury, at the hospital of St. Louis:—A young man from the country, a labourer, imagined that he had swallowed a young snake in a glass of water. "It is five years (said he) since the accident occurred; since which time the animal has not ceased to grow. It has now attained an enormous size, and produces great inconvenience. Constantly in motion, it traverses the belly, mounts into the chest, and sometimes up to the left eye, when I have a distinct perception of its size and colour.—Some times its movements are so violent and painful, that I am obliged to constrain them, by seizing and squeezing it through the parietes of the abdomen." The patient described a variety of circumstances connected with his internal enemy, and appealed to the by-standers whether they did not hear it hissing; yet, in all other respects, he was perfectly rational. M. Maury, aware that no reasoning would avail, affected to agree with him. The patient himself expressed his belief that nothing but an operation could save him. It was performed in the following manner:—In order to render the illusion more complete, a large place was made in the integuments of the abdomen, the base of which was traversed with a bistoury, and a live adder introduced into the wound in the form of a seton, so as to be under the skin. One of the wounds being covered with the hand, the patient was requested to assist, by seizing the head of the "serpent," and unite his efforts with those of the operator in extricating it. No idea can be formed of the joy of the patient, without having witnessed it. Next day he declared that he was prodigiously shrunk, in consequence of the extraction of the horrid creature; all the torments which he had suffered for five years were removed; the cure was complete in a few days; and what is more remarkable, it has continued permanent. One circumstance alone for a moment rendered it doubtful. The patient was afraid that the serpent might have left some eggs; but his confidence was completely restored on being assured that it was a *male*.—*Paris paper.*

ELEPHANTS TURNED NURSES.

One example of their sagacity was related to me by an officer of artillery, who witnessed the transaction. The battering-train, going to the siege of Seringapatam, had to cross the sandy bed of a river, that resembled other rivers of the peninsula, which have, during the dry season, but a small stream of water running through them, though their beds are mostly of considerable breadth, very heavy for draught, and abounding in quicksands. It happened that an artillery man, who was seated on the timber of one of the guns, by some accident fell off, in such a situation, that, in a second or two, the hind wheel must have gone over him. The elephant who was stationed behind the gun, perceiving the predicament in which the man was, instantly, without any warning from its keeper, lifted up the wheel with its trunk, and kept it suspended till the carriage had passed clear over him. The attachment or dislike of elephants to their keepers, according to the treatment they receive, is too well known to need illustration. I have myself seen the wife of a mohaut (for the followers often take their families with them to camp) give a baby in charge to the elephant, while she went on some business, and have been highly amused in observing the sagacity and care of the unwieldy nurse. The child, which, like most children, did not like to lie still in one position, would, as soon as left to itself, begin crawling about; in which exercise it would get among the legs of the animal, or entangled in the branches of the trees on which he was feeding; when the elephant would, in the most tender manner, disengage his charge, either by lifting it out of the way with his trunk, or by removing the impediments to its free progress. If the child had crawled to such a distance as to verge upon the limits of his range, (for the animal was chained by the leg to a peg driven into the ground), he would stretch out his trunk, and lift it back to the place whence it had started, and without causing any alarm to the child, which appeared accustomed to the treatment of its Brobdignagian guardian. As we have great complaints of the carelessness of nursery-maids, might it not be a good speck to import elephants to supersede those giddy creatures?—*Campaign in India.*

FEMALE HEROISM.

By a letter from a friend in Warwarsink, Ulster county, we learn that a Mrs. Donnelly, of that town, caught a *bear*, on the 8th of the present month, and carried it home in triumph. She had been about three quarters of a mile from home, where her husband was at work, to carry him his dinner. On her return through a bye road, leading through the woods, she discovered a young bear, pursued and caught it without much difficulty. With a wonderful presence of mind, she grasped him by the neck, to prevent his biting, and muffled him so that his cries should not alarm the old one, and bore him off a prisoner of war. There might have been a disagreeable rescue, had the cries of the ursine youngster roused one or two of his sylvan ancestors. Few women would hazard such an encounter, even were there no danger of a recapture. This is true old fashioned female courage; such as our female ancestors knew, when they stood in daily expectation of meeting bears, catamounts, and hostile Indians. Thank Heaven, it is not entirely extinct; though every appearance among modern fashionables speaks much for doubt on that point.—*Catskill Rec.*

NEWTON.

There is in the records of Newton, a sentence in the spirit of Shakspeare: "I don't know what I may seem to the world; but as to myself, I seem to have been only a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting himself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

NASSAU HALL.

A correspondent of Poulson's Advertiser remarks, that it is nearly one hundred years since the spire of Nassau-Hall, in Princeton, first glittered in the sun-beams; and yet no instance of death has been known to occur among the students. Not a student lies buried in the church yard. The venerable name of James Madison is found on the college catalogue; and the names of twenty who have been or now are presidents of colleges, besides a host of others, distinguished in various walks of life too numerous to mention.—*Bos. Pal.*

ANECDOTE.

"Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God."

When the Danish missionaries appointed some of their Malabarian converts to translate a catechism, in which it was mentioned as the privilege of Christians, that they become the sons of God; one of the translators, startled at so bold a saying, as he thought it, bursting into tears, exclaimed, "It is too much; let us rather render it—They shall be permitted to kiss his feet."

His most CHRISTIAN *majesty, Charles X.* A late Paris paper says—"At a grand card party given at the king's apartments on Sunday evening, upwards of one thousand distinguished persons were present. Another party will be given on Sunday next."—Where did this "most christian" king learn that he is not bound to "remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy?"

A man who gives his children a habit of industry, provides for them better than by giving them a stock of money.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

Mr. SPARKS.

This gentleman has recently returned from Europe. We are happy to see, by the following article, from the New-York Evening Post, that he has met with so much success:—

"Mr. Sparks, having completed his historical researches in Europe, has returned to this country, after an absence of nearly a year and a half. He has been exceedingly fortunate in obtaining access to documents, connected with the period of the American revolution, whether deposited in public archives, or in the possession of private persons. The utmost courtesy and liberality has been shown him by the public functionaries both in England and France, in submitting to his inspection, and permitting him to copy, the diplomatic and other papers in their keeping; as not wishing to keep back the truth of history, and as desirous of affording every facility to the labours of a learned and able man, who had no other object in view than that of giving a fair and impartial record of important events. The materials discovered by Mr. Sparks, in Paris, were, we understand, much more important than he expected to meet with. They throw great light, not only on our relations with the French government at that critical period of our history, but with the courts of the other European nations. They show, moreover, the beginning and progress of those negociations, direct or indirect, by which a final settlement was effected between this country and Great-Britain. On this point, we understand, the information they afford is particularly full and interesting. The confidential letters, also, of the French ministers in this country to their own government; their accounts of passing events, of the state of public feeling in our country, of the characters of our public men, and the plans proposed by them at different stages of the war of the revolution, are exceedingly minute and valuable. The instructions of the British government to its officers here, and the military correspondence relating to the American campaigns, throw important light on the dispositions of their government towards the colonies, and on the operations and plans of the British armies. The whole mass of materials thus collected, will set many events connected with our revolutionary struggle in a new point of view, and will enable Mr. Sparks to write its history with more authenticity and impartiality than has yet been done. The posthumous papers of Gen. Washington, with historical and explanatory notes by Mr. Sparks, are to be published in London, by Murray.

HERCULANEUM AND POMPEII.

Additional particulars respecting the excavations of the buried cities of the ancients:—

As the frescos are now suffered to remain upon the walls, and several pieces of furniture are left in the places where they served the former owners, one appears to be in the midst of the ancients. A bath, which has been lately excavated, was particularly remarkable; the decorations of the walls, which are very fine, are in perfect preservation; and the bronze seats remain in the same places where they were used by the inhabitants of Pompeii *one thousand eight hundred years* ago. A glass shop had in one spot, above five hundred glass vessels of the most various descriptions. Near the spot were several bronze vessels and many glass beads, probably part of a necklace. The newly discovered paintings are far superior to those previously found, and prove that painting among the ancients was not below the other arts. The fresco paintings on the walls of a very pretty house, representing Ganymede carried off by the eagle, and the Bachantes, are not unworthy of a Julio Romano or Giovanni di Udine. Others, with the architecture, entirely refute the notion which some persons entertain, that the ancients were ignorant of perspective; for the perspective drawing of the buildings is perfect. In a house at Herculaneum, which has been just opened, a very large stock of all kinds of fruit was discovered, which are indeed carbonised, but in other respects well preserved and very interesting.—*Lit. Gaz.*

The Difficulties of Romanism.—Mr. Faber's book, under this title, has just been republished, by Messrs. Towar & Hogan, of Philadelphia. The design of the book is to exhibit the difficulties in the Roman Catholic creed. Mr. Faber is one of the most acute and learned writers of the present age. In the present instance, says the Columbian Star, he appears against the Romanists as a fair and manly disputant. He founds his arguments, not upon the supposed misrepresentations of protestant writers, but upon the explicit statements of the most approved advocates of the Romish religion.

Budhism.—The History and Doctrine of Budhism, by Edward Upham, has just been published in London. It is spoken of by the reviewers as the most curious book that has ever reached Europe from the east.

Henry's Letters to an anxious Inquirer. This work has been published in London, with memoirs of the author, and other prefatory matter, by Rev. John Rye, D. D. and Rev. Thomas Jervis.

Clapperton's Travels.—A volume comprising the last journey of the lamented Clapperton into the interior of Africa, has just been published in Philadelphia.

Attorney-Gen. Berrien has accepted an invitation from the Clisophic Society, to deliver the annual oration before the two literary societies of the college of New-Jersey, on the day preceding the next annual commencement.

The Oxford University have purchased, for the sum of $11,000, the celebrated collection of Hebrew books, (among which are 1000 manuscripts), known by the name of the Oppenheim Library.

Chancellor Kent's Commentaries are about to be translated into modern Greek, to aid in the legal proceedings of the new Grecian government.

A new work, by the celebrated Thomas Dick, author of the "Christian Philosopher," has just been published in New-York, by the title of "Philosophy of the Future State."

Professor Cleaveland, of Bowdoin College, is preparing a *third* edition of his very learned and popular work on mineralogy. The feeble health of the author has hitherto delayed the intended publication.

An interesting work has just appeared at Providence, R. I. entitled "Recollections of the Jersey Prison-Ship;" by A. G. Greene, Esq. attorney-general of Rhode-Island.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$115 00a120	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	116 00a120	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	31a32
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	32a35
Havana	11a14	Sperm, summer st'd	65a66
Java	14a15	—— winter do	73a75
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	88a90
Upland	8 3-4a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	10 50a
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	8 00a8 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	12 50a13 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 75a10 00
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 50a2 75	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 75	Hog's Lard	6a7
Pickled, bbl	3 75a4 25	Cheese, Amer	6a8
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 50	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	9 50a10	Prime, 100lbs	3 00a3 50
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	48a50
American	8a9 3-4	Liverpool ground	50a
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	6 50a6 75	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	7 25a7 50	—— brown	9a11
Rye flour	3 75a3 87	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 50a	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 40a1 50	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 50a1 53	American, lb	7a7 1-2
Rye	70a71	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	56a58	Bohea, lb	27a28
Oats	30a34	Souchong	52a75
Barley	50a52	Hyson-skin	48a75
Beans, 7 bush's	8 00a8 50	Young-Hyson	73a1 10
Hides,		Hyson	80a1 10
LaPlata, lb	15a16	Gunpowder	1 00a1 25
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 50a1 75	Imperial	1 00a1 25
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	3 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	12a22
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 50a3 00
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	1 00a2 00
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a38
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	18a30
Staves, pipe	46 00a47 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	33 00a	Spinning	18a30
—— bbl	25 00a27 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks,	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh	par	Franklin	do
Bank of Albany*	1-2	Hoboken B. & Grazing	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Hoboken Man. & Bank'g	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Commercial	do	Jersey City	do
Newburgh*	do	State, Trenton	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped	All others	1-2
Middle District	1-2	*Pennsylvania.*	
Orange County	do	Philadelphia Banks	par
Catskill	do	Chester County	1-2
Troy	do	Delaware County	do
Farmers', Troy*	do	Reading	3-4
Mohawk	do	York	1
Geneva	5-8	Pittsburgh	do
Utica	do	Gettysburgh	do
Utica Branch	do	Chambersburgh	do
Auburn	do	Carlisle	do
Ontario	do	Lancaster	do
Central	do	Greensburgh	5
Chenango	do	Brownville	do
Rochester	do	Silver-Lake	25
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	All others uncert. or broken	
Jefferson County	do	*Maryland.*	
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Baltimore banks	1-2
Niagara	broken	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Plattsburgh	do	Snowhill	do
Greene county	do	Princess Ann	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Cumberland	do
Maine.		All others	1 1-2 a 2
Bath	10	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville	do	Bank of Columbia	25
Castine	broken	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Wiscasset	do	Franklin	do
Kennebec	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Passamaquoddy	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	All the Banks	5
All others	3-4	*North-Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		All the Banks	5
Cheshire Bank	3-4	*South-Carolina.*	
Exeter	10	Charleston Banks	3
All others	3-4	*Georgia.*	
Vermont.		All the Banks	5
Banks of this state	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe	5
Berkshire bank	broken	Marietta	do
Essex, Salem	do	Steubenville	do
All others	1-2	Farmers & Mec.	do
Connecticut.		Lancaster	do
Norwich Bank	par	St. Clairsville	do
Bridgeport	do	Mount-Pleasant	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve	do
Derby	do	Columbus	do
Thames	5-8	All others uncert. or broken	
Windham County	do	*Miscellaneous.*	
All others	1-2	New-Orleans Banks	5
Rhode-Island.		Michigan	1
Banks of this state	1-2	Detroit	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark	par	Kingston	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

AGENTS
FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Adams, P. D. Stone
Antwerp, Dr C. Preston
Augusta, Gen J. J. Knox, & W. H. Chandler, Esq
Auburn, Palmer Holley
Aurora, Simeon Benedict
Boonville, William Sippell
Brownville, J. Ballard
Burlington, Silas Maynerd
Canton, Asa Conkey
Cape-Vincent. R. T. Lee
Cazenovia, A. Kingsbury
Camillus, S. Robbins
Champion, Rev N. Dutton
Cherry-Valley, A. Crafts
Cicero, J. Cody, P. M.
Clinton, Dr S. Hastings, Jr
Constable, S. Wyman
Constantia, Rev C. Lewis
DeKalb, G. Townsley, P. M
Delphi, M. B. Slocum
Dansville vil. Dr W F Clark
Detroit, E. P. Hastings
Ellisburgh, Charles Avery
Elbridge, Nath'l Munro
Evans' Mills, C. W. Candee
Exeter, Rev Mr Storrs
Fairfield, A. P. Cumings
Fall-Creek, Dr N. Branch and Dea A. Sears
Fredonia, P. Wells
Fayetteville, J. McVickar
Ft. Covington, J. Parkhurst
Geneseo, Truman Hastings
Geneva, Horace Hastings
Governeur, H. D. Smith
Guilford, Dea S. Jewell
Granville, Z. R. Shipherd
Hamilton, Jason Olds
Harpersville, Azor Smith
Henderson, A. Atherton
Homer, J. Searl
Hopkinton, A. Warner
Ithaca, Daniel L. Bishop
Jamesville, I. W. Brewster
King's Ferry, S. Chadwick
Lee, Henry Ford
Lima, Rev J. Barnard
Lowville, P. Abbott
Manlius, H. W. Ewers
Madrid, Rev J. Hurlburt
Mexico, W. Mitchell
Morrisville, Pond & Knox
New-Haven, C. R. Wells
New-Lebanon Springs, A. Peabody
Newark, J. C. Kanouse.
New-Stockbridge, Rev. L. Wilcox
Norfolk, Erastus Hall
Ogdensburgh, J. Seeley
Onondaga Hollow, Rev W. Thatcher
Oswego, W. S. Maynard
Oxbow, Rev J. Sanford
Paris, T. Simmons
Palatine, J. Nellis
Palmyra, Rev A E Campbell
PennYan, Ira Gould
Pitcher, Rev Mr Bradford
Port-Gibson, James Field
Pompey, E. Wells
Potsdam, S. Raymond
Parishville, Joel Potter
Prattsburgh, J. W. Hopkins
Richland, S. Meacham
Rodman, H. C. Strong
Rome, Norman Seymour
Rutland, Rev A. W. Platt & Amos Mallary
Sacket's Harbor, G. Camp
Salina, Dr A. S. Ball
Smithville, R. Pearson
Stockholm, L. Pettibone
Stowes Sq. Rev Mr Crandall
Sullivan, Dr J. Kennedy
Sherburne, William Avery
Syracuse, G. W. Hickcox
Stephentown, Mr Beach
Taberg, William Firman
The Square, (Scipio), Benoni Smith, P. M.
Trenton, Dea Younglove
Troy, Dr A. Robbins
Urbana, Lem'l D. Hastings
Vernon, J. Patten & J. King
Vernon Centre, Starr Clark
Verona, Rev I. Brainard
Volney, Rev A. Caldwell
Veteran, Theodore Valleau
Watertown, Silas Clark
Western, G. Brayton, Esq
Westford, Charles Maxon
Westmoreland, Wm. Newcomb
Whitesboro', Rev J. Frost
Wynant's Kill, A. Tracy
Weedsport, Col O. Rude

LOOK ONCE MORE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer for the county of Oneida, offers his services as such in all cases, (where an auction room is not required), for selling real and personal Property at any place within the county. All orders in relation to the duties of his office will be thankfully received, and promptly executed. Communications left at the store of John Osburn; at the offices of E. S. Cozier or John Parsons, Esqs. or at my residence, will be punctually attended to, by the public's humble servant,

H. W. OSBURN.

Utica, April 7, 1829. 14

WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

JUST received, a quantity of WHITE MUSTARD SEED, of a good quality—For sale, by

WARNER & HARVEY.

Utica, Feb. 24, 1829. 8

JUSTICE'S MANUAL.

THE Justice's Manual, or a Summary of the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace of the state of New-York, adapted to the revised statutes: By Thomas G. Waterman, counsellor at law: Just received by Hastings & Tracy, No. 40, Genesee street.

Utica, April 14, 1829.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.

Utica, Oct. 27, 1828. 44

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber has opened a Boarding-House, third door above Bleecker street, at No. 133 1-2, Genesee street. The location and size of the house are well adapted to the purpose. Families can be furnished with rooms, and lodging-rooms attached; single boarders, with or without lodgings. Inquire at No. 52, Genesee street.

L. B. JONES.

P. S.—A good COOK wanted: Inquire as above.

Utica, April 21, 1829. 12tf

FOR SALE.

TWO Dwelling-Houses and Out-Buildings, in the village of Utica, situate on Charlotte street, a few doors from Bleecker street church. A liberal credit will be given. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, No. 100, Genesee street.

SPENCER KELLOGG.

N. B. If the above named property is not disposed of previous to the 28th inst. it will then be sold at auction, at 4 o'clock, P. M. to the highest bidder, on the following conditions: One fifth of the purchase money down; and the remainder in five equal annual payments, secured by bond and mortgage.

Utica, April 20, 1829. 16

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Property, situated in the town of Augusta, Oneida county, is offered for sale, to wit:—

One FARM, containing 190 acres of excellent land, with a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Sheds, &c. A part of said Farm being lot No. 49, of the New-Stockbridge tract; the remainder is now occupied by J. M'Pherson.

Also, another Farm, containing 52 acres, lately owned and occupied by John Potter, deceased.

Also, the Subscriber's MALT-HOUSE and BREWERY, in said town, capable of malting and brewing 1000 barrels of Ale annually, and now in successful operation. This Brewery is situated where large quantities of Barley and Hops are raised.

Possession of the above property given the ensuing spring, and the titles indisputable.

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, in the above town.

JOHN J. KNOX.

Augusta, Dec. 18, 1828. 52

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

MOODY'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN.

THIS highly useful article is made and sold by the Subscriber, who has become proprietor of the patent for all the middle and eastern part of this state. He will sell county rights to any who may wish to purchase.

Utica, Dec. 30, 1828. J. BROWN.

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have taken the Cooper's Shop in Broad street, formerly occupied by Mr A. Eggleston, in connexion with their Cooperage near the Weigh-Lock, where they make and keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Cooper's Ware, viz: Cisterns, Hogsheads, Tubs, Keelers, Barrels of all kinds, Half Barrels, Kegs of all sizes, Well Buckets, and Pails; all made of the best materials and by the best workmen.

The above mentioned articles may be had cheap for cash and at short notice, on application at either of the above places.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY.

Utica, Jan. 26, 1829. 4

ITALIAN PILES OINTMENT.

A CONSTANT supply kept at A. HITCHCOCK's Green Store, No. 83, Genesee street, Utica.

Also, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINE, Dye-Woods, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints and Groceries. *Dec. 23, 1828.* 52

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being lawfully authorised by the administratrix and administrators of the estate of David P. Hoyt, deceased, to settle all the accounts, receive monies, and discharge claims against said estate, hereby requests all persons who have any unsettled business with the estate aforesaid, to call on him at the store, No. 38, Genesee street, and adjust it as soon as possible.

JOSEPH B. HOYT.

Utica, July 19, 1828. 30

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of John Meredith, of Deerfield, in the county of Oneida, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office, in Utica, in the county aforesaid, on the thirtieth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819. Dated this 13th day of April, 1829.

16w10 JOHN MEREDITH, *Insolvent.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Philander Chamberlain and Caroline his wife, to Thomas H. Whittemore, dated the 27th day of February, 1828, for securing the payment of three hundred dollars—default having been made in the payment of a part of said sum and interest—I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at M. Bagg's tavern, in Utica, on the 21st day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described parcel of land, to wit: All that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, lying and being in the town of Utica, county of Oneida, and state of New-York, distinguished on a map of the Bleecker purchase as part of Lot No. 7, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake on the northerly side of Blandina street, forty-five feet six inches from the corner of Charlotte and Blandina streets; running along the northerly side of said Blandina street, in an easterly course, forty-five feet six inches, to block No. 36; thence in a northerly course, along said block No. 36, thirty-three feet one inch, to lot No. 6; thence in a westerly course, along the southerly line of lot No. 6, forty-five feet; from thence, in a southerly course, forty feet six inches, to the place of beginning. May 18, 1829.

JOHN BAXTER,
BENJAMIN BALLOU,
Assignees of Thomas H. Whittemore.

Tho's E. Clark, Att'y. 20m6

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. Bagg, in connexion with Mr. Alfred Churchill, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable, and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public.

MOSES BAGG.

Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

NOTICE.

DR. POMEROY, finding assistance necessary in his professional duties, has taken as a partner, JOHN P. BACHELDER, M. D. Dr. B. has been more than twenty years engaged extensively in the practice of Physic and Surgery, and for the last ten, has also been employed in different Medical Institutions, as a Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery. The reputation which he has acquired as a skilful operator in all cases of Surgery, and his high standing as a Physician, will justly entitle him to the entire confidence of this community. Dr. Bachelder will not decline operating in any cases of Surgery, in which prudence would dictate an operation. He is prepared with instruments suitable for any operation. He has had extensive practice and experience in the treatment of diseases of the EYE, and has operated for Cataract more than eighty times.

The business in future will be conducted under the firm of POMEROY & BACHELDER, at their office, No. 14, Exchange Buildings, in Genesee street, one door below the Utica Eye Infirmary.

Utica, May 27, 1828.

UTICA EYE INFIRMARY.

THIS Establishment is now open at the corner of Genesee and Bleecker streets, for the accommodation of such as are afflicted with diseases of the Eye. It will be under the particular direction and management of Dr. Batchelder, who will attend at 12 o'clock every day, (Sundays excepted), for the purpose of advising and prescribing in all cases, and for performing such operations as may be deemed proper. Persons afflicted with deafness, or other diseases of the organ of hearing, are respectfully informed that those complaints will also receive a due share of attention.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1828. 51

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "Swaim's Panacea, Philada." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. Wm. SWAIM.

WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica,

Dec. 16, 1828. 51

ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients; and the venders of the article are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March 10, 1829.* 10

SWELLED NECK,
KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for Swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"New-York, *Dec. 16, 1828.*

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of

5 WARNER & HARVEY, Utica.

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Henry Bulkley, as well in his individual capacity as one of the late firm of Mather & Bulkley, an insolvent and imprisoned debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his chambers in Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 10th day of March, 1829. HENRY BULKLEY, *Insolvent.*

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing, or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the Publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.